

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

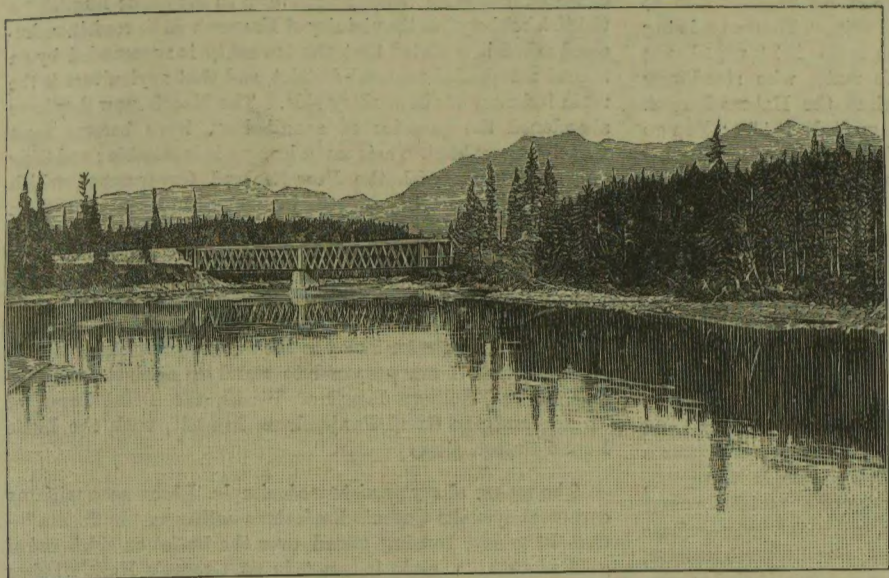
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No. 2466.—VOL. LXXXIX.

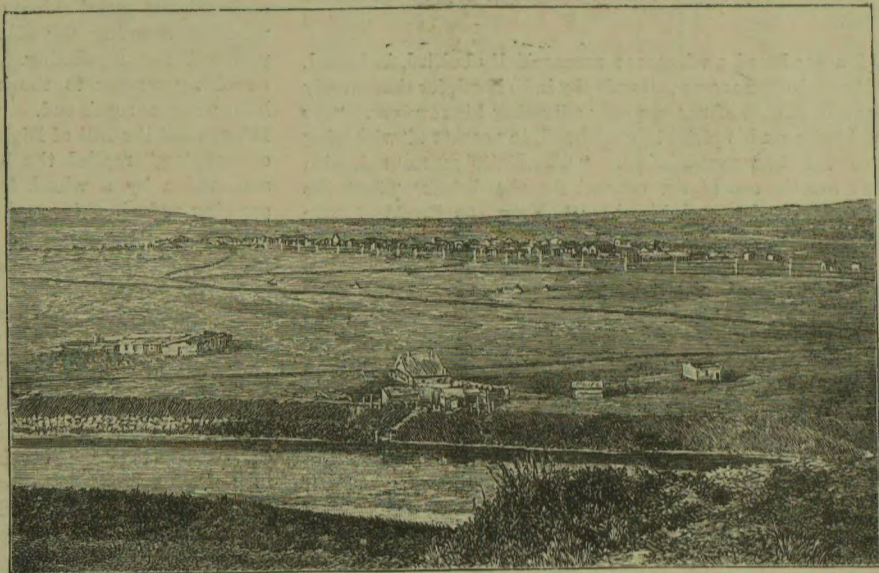
SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND SIXPENCE.
LARGE COLOURED PICTURE By Post, 6^d.

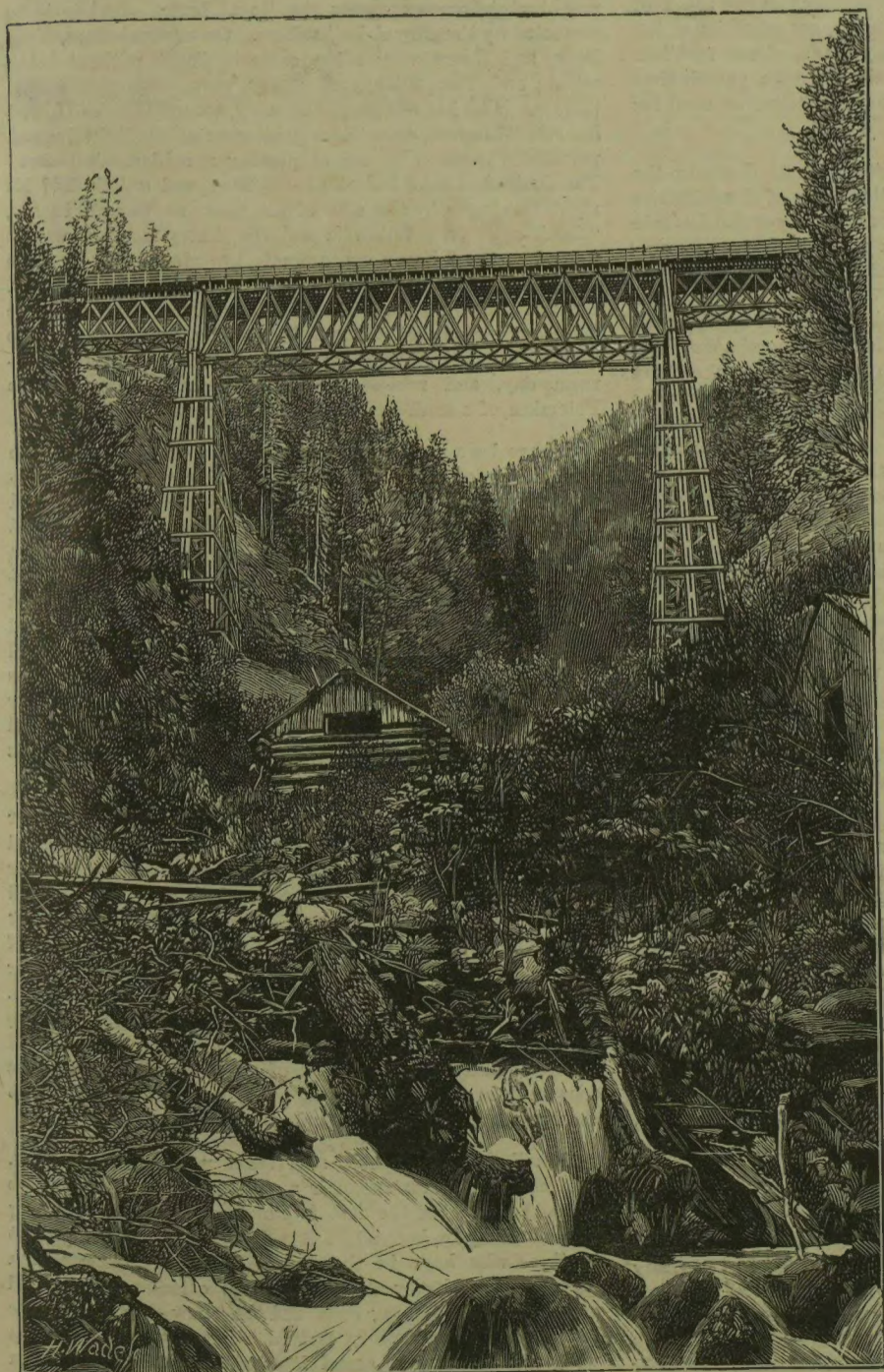
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.



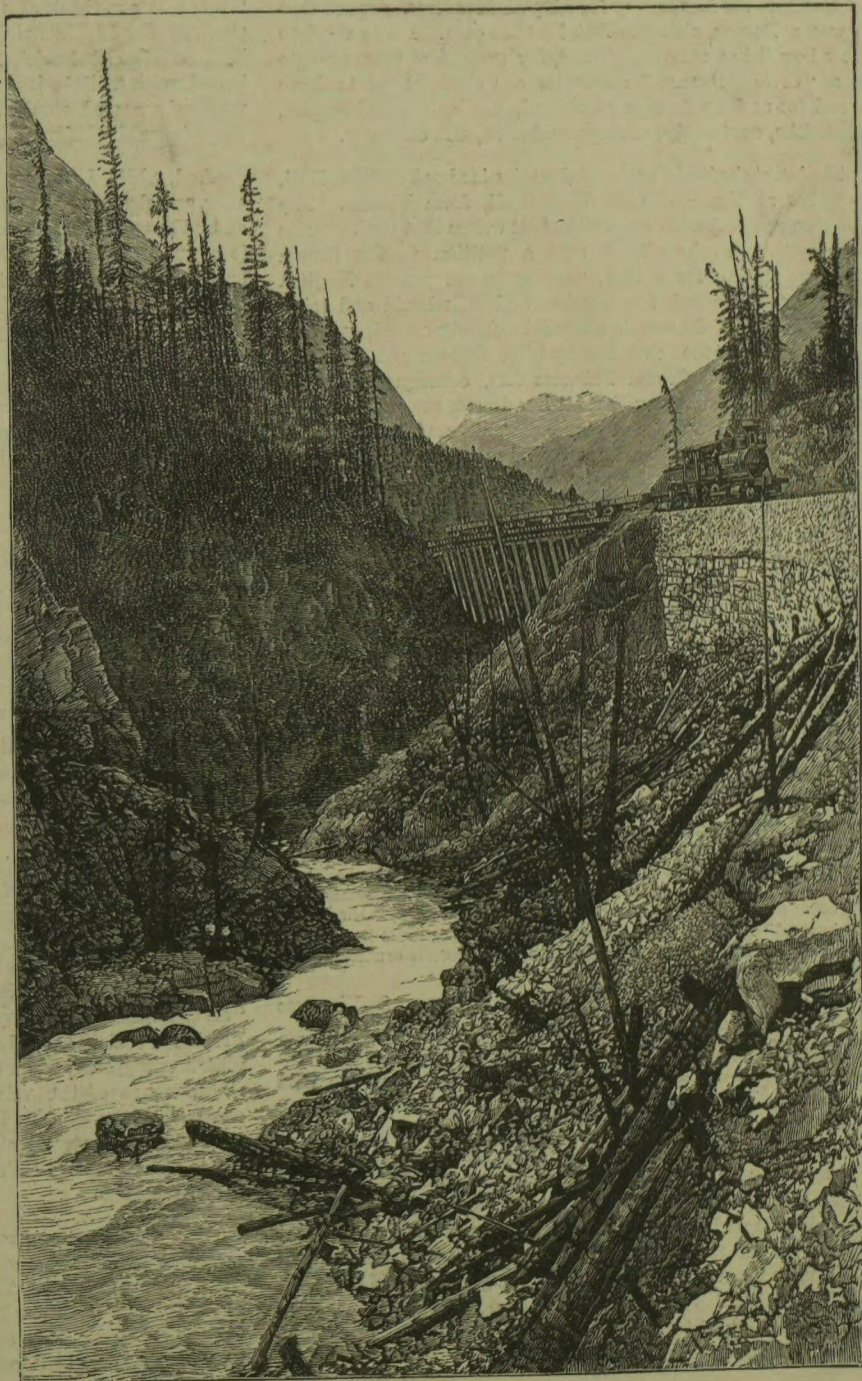
BRIDGE OVER THE COLUMBIA RIVER.



RAILWAY OVER THE PLAINS AT CALGARY.



THE SURPRISE CREEK BRIDGE, SELKIRK MOUNTAINS.



MOUNT STEPHEN, SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Why did not General Boulanger's pistol go off after he had received the Baron De Lareinty's fire in that serio-comic duel in the Parc du Chalais at Meudon? The wags of Clubland have, of course, found a very good reason why M. De Lareinty did not hit the Minister of War. Boulanger means a baker; and a baker should be nearly as white as a miller, and would be a target without any bull's-eye. But the General's weapon: why was that not discharged? Did the War Minister fire in the air, or was he unable to cock his pistol, or was the pistol a "quaker"—a wooden—"persuader," as harmless as "Little's leadless pistol," of which Byron writes in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers"?

There is much virtue in cocking a pistol. For instance, among the many curious episodes of the trial before the High Court of Justice at Tours in 1870, of Prince Pierre Bonaparte for the homicide of Victor Noir, was the verbal onslaught made on one of the witnesses, a Monsieur De Fonvielle, who in his evidence, after stating how he had accompanied the unfortunate Victor Noir to the Prince's house at Auteuil, incidentally remarked that he had intended to return the Prince's fire, but failed to do so because he could not cock his pistol.

I never heard a witness so unmercifully bullied, badgered, and brow-beaten as was this unlucky individual, for the scarcely very dire offence of not properly adjusting his revolver. "He could not cock his pistol!" exclaimed, in accents of withering scorn, the Procureur-Général. "We admit," murmured, with bated breath, one of the counsel for the defence, "that the witness omitted to cock his pistol."—Even the President gave this poor toad under a harrow a "tig." "Et cependant, M. de Fonvielle," remarked, with an expression of contemptuous compassion, M. Glaudaz, "vous n'avez pas pu armer votre pistolet." Shortly afterwards I heard my esteemed friend and colleague, Mr. Antonio Gallenga, who had come to Tours for the *Times*, muttering to himself, "He should have wielded the blade—the steel in myrtle dressed—of Harmodius and Aristogiton—and, confound him! he could not even cock his pistol!"

Lord Palmerston—a true Unionist Liberal was the "Judicious Bottleholder"—wound up his famous speech in the Don Pacifico debate with the declaration that, wheresoever an Englishman went, he should be able proudly to say, "Civis Romanus sum," and that foreign nations should hear the announcement with a corresponding degree of deference. I am afraid that the unfortunate gentleman whom we read about in the great *plaidoyer* of Cicero against Verres did not profit much by the proclamation of his nationality, and that the lictors did not lash him the less lustily for his plaintive remonstrance that he was a Roman citizen. But let that pass. I only want to know how it has come about that, for some few years past, to be a "Civis Romanus," otherwise a Briton, seems to have earned for us from foreigners abroad, not honour and respect, but dislike, contumely, misrepresentation, and calumny.

The latest shaft of Continental malice is aimed at John Bull, or rather at Mrs. and the Misses Bull, from Vienna. The *Times*' correspondent in the Kaiserstadt writes that the Viennese *passementerie* workers have sent a petition to the Crown Princess, setting forth that, "owing to the present English fashions, the demand for woollen and silk braid and trimmings for ladies' dresses has almost entirely ceased, and that hundreds of persons have thereby been thrown out of work." The kind-hearted Crown Princess has, consequently, given orders to her dressmakers that all her dresses are, until further orders, to be adorned with *passementerie*, and her Imperial Highness has expressed a hope that her example will be followed by the ladies of the aristocracy. Of course it will be so followed. But is it to be *toujours passementerie*? Braid, and nothing but braid, might become as monotonous as *toujours perdrix*.

Still, my dear maligners of Albion, *passementerie* in wool, silk, and beads is very fashionable just now. There have been recently opened at the West-End, shops specially devoted to the sale of *passementerie*. A very "smart" lady told me this—Dear me! she is so very, very "smart"—and of course I was bound to believe her; but, with the usual brutality of my sex, I determined to seek additional verification of her testimony, and consulted the fashion books for July. I open *Myra* at random, and read:—

On the left side the polonaise forms a bodice with a deep rounded blouse. . . . The collars and paraments are embroidered like the revers, and a pointed *passementerie* band covers the gathers at the waist. . . . Embroideries in copper and many coloured beads are exclusively used for trimming fawn and other neutral coloured dresses. . . . The tunic is of suede surah; the back part falls into plain pleats, and terminates on the left side in a straight flat panel, on which are placed half-a-dozen *passementerie* ornaments with pendants.

Where be your plain bodies and skirts now, O Viennese libellers of Mrs. Bull? On the other hand, passing through Vienna in the summer of '83, on my way from the Coronation at Moscow, I was delighted to observe that the figures of the Viennese ladies, as displayed in their walking-dresses, looked as lovely as ever. I was told that this fascinating effect was due not only to the circumstance that the majority of Viennese ladies have naturally symmetrical forms, but that they largely patronise "tailor-made" dresses. Now, the English dressmakers are at present crying out most piteously that their fair customers are deserting them and flocking to the tailors for their walking-dresses. Thus, with one hand wicked Vienna takes the bread out of the mouth of the London *modiste*, and with the other pens ill-natured remarks about the Bull family.

According to an official return made in compliance with the resolution of the House of Commons, moved by Mr. John Talbot, there were during the last year thirty-seven persons who were starved to death within the metropolitan district. At least, in thirty-seven cases Coroners' juries returned verdicts of "Death from starvation" or "Death accelerated by privation." How in

the name of all that is Constitutional could anybody within the metropolitan district have died with hunger in the year 1885? Starvation is against the law. The Right of Existence, first legally recognised by the Statute of Elizabeth, is further guaranteed by the New Poor Law. Under the provisions of that beneficent Act of Parliament, every necessitous person is entitled to indoor or outdoor relief. The people who died of starvation last year must have been grossly ignorant of the Poor Law; and "ignorance of the law," the antique maxim significantly declares, "excuseth no man." Or it may be that it was to serve some private ends that these thirty-seven people starved.

Notwithstanding the Statute of Elizabeth, and its almost innumerable train of subsequent Poor Laws, shot, as Jeremy Bentham once put it, like sacksfull of coal into a cellar, I am afraid that a good many people in this prodigiously wealthy metropolis do annually sicken and die from the want of the bare necessities of life. They cannot legally starve, but they do so, actually. Is there not a story by Douglas Jerrold of a very Constitutionally-minded gentleman who in time of war was so unlucky as to fall into the clutches of a press-gang? He was taken down to Portsmouth and put on board the guard-ship; and one morning they set him to work at scraping the sides of the ship, which was being prepared for repainting. "You can't do it!" urged the unwilling scraper to the boatswain's mate, who stood over him with a rope's-end. "It's against the Habeas Corpus. It's against the Bill of Rights. You can't do it!" "You go on scraping," replied the boatswain's mate, emphasising his admonition by a whack from the rope's-end. And it was scraping and whacking, and whacking and scraping from morn to dewy eve; the impressed gentlemen never ceasing hotly to protest that they couldn't do it. And so, alas! it may have been with the thirty-seven miseries who died for want of bread. They could not starve legally, but they did.

Not that I am about to extol the virtues of the poor, to toady them, to flatter them, and, in a corresponding degree, to disparage and vilify the rich merely because they are wealthy. Our brother Lazarus is often, in degree, ten times more prodigal and extravagant than that much-abused Dives whose luxuriousness is so eloquently inveighed against in the pulpit, in the press, and on the platform. I heard the other day of a wretched young married woman—she is twenty-seven, and looks forty—whose husband has recently lost a splendid appointment worth, at least, eleven shillings a week, so that she, poor creature, is glad to earn a meal of victuals now and again by going out charring, who boasted to another female in her own rank in life, that on her wedding day fourteen pounds of rice were thrown after her. "What do you think of that, my cat? What do you think of that, my dog?" Is not this a case for the consideration of the National Thrift Society? *Fourteen pounds of rice!* Plain boiled, with a little jam or treacle, the fourteen pounds thus wantonly wasted, would have afforded a wholesome meal for fifty-six small children.

And, while I am on this subject, I wish to denounce the silly, senseless, and ineffably snobbish practice of throwing rice at weddings, at all. To cast rice upon a newly-wedded couple is a purely Oriental custom, and in the East has a very outspoken signification; but it is entirely foreign to our national habits, manners, and folk-lore. So far as I can make out, the idiotic function of "ricing" English brides and bridegrooms is not twenty years old. It was at the marriage of a daughter of Musurus Pasha, sometime Turkish Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, that rice was first scattered in England. Musurus being in the highest society, the snobocracy naturally followed the example set them in Bryanstone-square. The greater and lesser *bourgeoisie* hastened to copy the snobs; and so the rice imposture went lower and lower, until it formed part of the wedding pageantry of scullery-maids and sandwich-men. The drollest part of the story is that, with astonishing rapidity, the practice of rice-throwing at weddings spread to the United States and the Antipodes. A hundred times, at least, have I asked Americans and Australians why they threw rice over their Beatrices and Benedicts; and, in nearly every instance, I have had for all response a simpering, "I am sure I don't know: everybody does it."

Mem: To Those about to Marry. Do; but remember at the same time that throwing the old shoe is a most ancient and time-honoured custom; whereas rice-throwing in England is so much blatant idiocy.

The wonderful Paris Correspondent of the *Times* has narrated a more wonderful story about himself and the late M. Thiers. The wonderful correspondent and "l'homme éminent" were travelling together by train some fourteen years ago. The wonderful correspondent had been in Germany, and was wearing a German student's cap:—a gorgeous "arrangement" in velvet and gold lace. At Mantes the President and the wonderful correspondent were pacing the platform together, when the crowd outside, fascinated by the magnificence of the velvet and gold lace cap, "gave three cheers." Upon this, M. Thiers said waggishly to the wonderful correspondent, "Remove your cap: they are taking you for the President." "Prodigious!" Dominic Sampson would have exclaimed.

The only circumstance which militates against the completeness of this brilliant anecdote is that French crowds do not give three cheers. They cannot. It is not in them, any more than it is in an Italian or a Spanish crowd to cheer thrice. They can only cry "Vive!" or "Viva!" without any kind of rhythm. The Germans can "Hurrah"—witness Körner's famous war song; the Cossacks can "Hurrah"; but only Britons, Australians, Canadians, and Americans can give the orthodox "three cheers and one cheer more." The Americans sometimes give the additional cheer in "tigers."

Reuter, the ubiquitous, tells us by telegram from Wellington that serious disturbances among the Maoris have occurred

near Hapra, in New Zealand. Five hundred Maori men and women made an incursion into some lands belonging to Europeans, and began ploughing and erecting a "whare." A "whare," I should explain, is a native cabin, wigwam, shanty, caboose, bcthy, or hovel. You can build a very tidy "whare" in less than half a day. The police arrested several chiefs, including Titohowaru; and after a slight resistance the other Maoris were dispersed. I have not the slightest doubt they subsequently made some very valiant speeches in the bar-room of the nearest hotel. The Government have ordered the arrest of the Maori chief, Te Whiti, as the instigator of the outrage. Te Whiti is a very troublesome fellow:—the New Zealand Louis Riel, in fact. If the Government had hanged him a long time ago the arrangement would have been highly beneficial to all parties.

I do not know any such place as Hapra in the north island of New Zealand. I do know such a place as Hawera in the province of Taranaki, a township on the west coast, about seventy miles from New Plymouth, a seaport of a district famed for a production of potatoes and lunatics. Hawera boasts a round dozen of hotels, otherwise pubs, four banks, and a newspaper. Why the Maoris should kick up what the educated Bengalee baboo might term in his baboo English "a ticklish bobbery" in the vicinity of Hawera will be readily understood when it is stated that the township is surrounded by an almost unequalled pastoral district, and that agriculture is the main industry of the country side. The Maoris, now they have abandoned the practice of cannibalism, have become most voracious geophagi. Their earth hunger is insatiable; and their only difficulties with the New Zealand Government, which treats the natives with paternal justice and kindness, arise from the Maoris' cupidity for land.

"T. M. C.," University College, mildly reproaches me with what I daresay he considers my persistent heresy in deriving beefeater from *buffetier*. I shall continue to do so, the dogmatic assertions of Professor Skeat to the contrary notwithstanding. In this quarrel I am prepared to stand up against the Chairman of the Holborn Board of Works, the Delhi Lama of Tibet, and the Great Panjandrum himself, with the Little Round Button atop.

The reason of my persistence is simple. I have seen with my corporeal eyes the Queen's Beefeaters acting as "buffetiers"—that is to say, keeping guard over the buffet or sideboard of gold plate at a state banquet in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle; and Professor Skeat, I should say, has not seen that sight. It is so easy to dogmatise.

Mem.: One can readily understand why, in Tudor times, it was absolutely necessary for the Royal buffet of plate to be protected by the Royal halberdiers. On festival days, Tom, Dick, and Harry very often came to Court without being asked; and Tom, Dick, and Harry were often professional thieves. Who has not heard the story, too, of Charles II., at a lever at Whitehall, detecting a gentleman of the light-fingered persuasion in the very act of picking a nobleman's pocket? The unabashed thief looked at the King, and quietly laid his right forefinger by the side of his nose, as though to say, "Don't split on a fellow"; and the Merry Monarch was so tickled by the fellow's consummate impudence that he made no sign, and allowed him to escape scot-free, with his booty. Even so late as the second half of the reign of George III. the notorious pickpocket, George Barrington, contrived to make his way into the Throne-room at St. James's, on a Drawing-room day, and robbed the Russian Ambassador, Prince Potemkin, of a snuff-box studded with diamonds.

I have been reading a great many letters lately about the alcoholising of our Indian Empire and our colonial dependencies, as though that were any new thing. The Indian and Colonial Governments have always placed the severest restrictions on the sale of spirits to the natives, especially in New Zealand, where the more educated chiefs eagerly support the Government in their efforts to discourage drunkenness among the native population. Indeed, at Wellington I heard a distinguished chief, who is also a member of the Colonial Legislature, give utterance to a dictum as sagacious as it was terse: "Much more rum, soon no more Maori." But wherever there are natives there will be unscrupulous dealers who will sell them rum; and to the native drinker rum spells drunkenness; and drunkenness is the harbinger of death.

But there is much that is consolatory to be said on the other side. Let it be noted by his Eminence Cardinal Manning, and the other worthy folk who have been talking so eloquently, or at least so volubly, lately concerning temperance, hard drinking is rapidly becoming a thing of the past among Europeans domiciled in India. You scarcely ever hear of "brandy-pawnee"—which should be "pani." That and Sir John Barleycorn have been almost slain by lemon-squash. The strongest beverage that the ordinary Anglo-Indian drinks is Seltzer or Apollinaris, just qualified by a modicum of whiskey. There is a good deal of "Simpkin" or champagne consumed in the three Presidencies, but I fail to see that champagne in moderation can do anybody any harm.

Finally, I can vouch, still from personal observation, that the young Australian is a most sober youth. I have said so before; but the fact is one that will bear repeating again and again, because it is a fact full of encouragement to those who hope in the future of a great Australasian Empire. The heavy drinkers in the colonies are the old colonials of the digging days and the "new chums." By the last term I mean freshly arrived emigrants, who come out with a little money, spend it in riotous living, and often drink till they have a fit of the "jumps," or *delirium tremens*. These are the colonial bad bargains, who, if they are so fortunate as to be able to work their passages home again, tell their friends in England that the resources of the Australian colonies have been very much overrated, and that, on the whole, they are not worth emigrating to. G. A. S.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

A Special Supplement was devoted last week to the Indian Courts at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which were generally described. The Illustrations now presented are not exclusively taken from the Exhibition, but equally serve to gratify the interest which it should excite in the various races of people, as well as the superb architecture, artistic manufactures, and customs of social life, in the vast Asiatic Empire ruled by the British Government, extending nearly two thousand miles from west to east, almost the same distance from north to south, and containing more than two hundred and fifty millions of mankind.

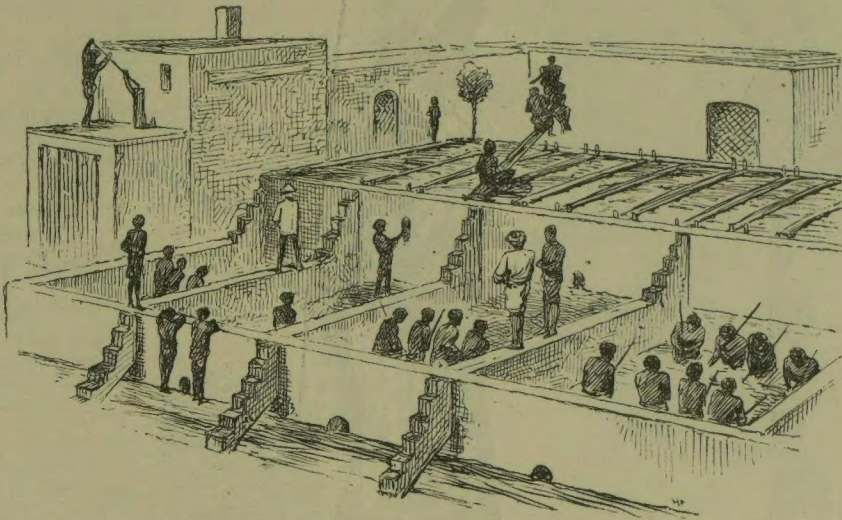
The province of Bengal, in which is situated Calcutta, the modern Imperial metropolis, is not much smaller than France, and has a population of sixty-eight millions, exceeding that of every country in Europe but Russia. Hindoos and supple Bengalees predominate, occupying the fertile plains, the cities and towns, along the Ganges and its tributary rivers; but remnants of aboriginal races are found in the hill districts, not conforming to the Brahminical religion. Among these are the Santhals, numbering a million and a quarter, in the hill country south of Monghir and Bhagulpore, a people of simple and primitive habits, differing entirely from the more civilised nations of Hindostan, and free from servile vices. Centuries of Aryan conquest, and the rise and fall of different empires in that region, have effected little alteration in the character of the hill tribes, whose conduct, however, is generally peaceable under British rule. Several ancient and decayed towns of Bengal preserve interesting monuments not only of Brahminism, in its most flourishing period, which is especially displayed at Benares, but also of the Buddhist faith, suppressed by persecution twelve or thirteen centuries ago. Buddha, however, was claimed by the Brahmins as an incarnation of their god Vishnu; and the great temple at Gya, or Gaya, built by a Mahratta Princess, with its octagonal pyramid tower, is dedicated to the worship of this Hindoo deity. The agricultural resources of Bengal are great: in the more elevated parts, wheat is largely grown for export; but rice is chiefly cultivated in the lower plains. Indigo is one of the most important products for commerce; and the model of an indigo factory, shown at the Exhibition, is an example of processes carried on by the aid of English capital and skilled superintendence.

Any book descriptive of British India will give the reader some information concerning its different provinces. Oudh, formerly a semi-independent Mohammedan kingdom, north-west of Bengal, was annexed shortly before the Sepoy War of 1857; farther to the west is the extensive region of Rajpootana, partly desert, but containing many important native Principalities, founded by the feudal chiefs of the Rajpoot nation. These countries are bordered, to the south, by the once powerful Mahratta States, whose conspicuous representatives are Scindia and Holkar, and whose dominion in Central India was overthrown by the victories of Lord Lake. Below their limits, Western India is, for the most part, comprised within the Bombay Presidency. To the north of Rajpootana is the Punjab, which now includes Delhi, the famous capital of the Mogul Empire.

The highland regions along the Himalaya mountain range, which walls in the frontier of India for a length of fifteen hundred miles, from north-west to south-east, are occupied by many races quite distinct from all the properly Indian populations. Cashmere, Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bhootan are not under British government, but Assam forms a portion of Bengal,

TRIBES OF NEPAUL AND SIKKIM.

The Sumwars are among the principal Alpine tribes of the Sub-Himalayas, and inhabit the central and temperate parts of the mountains, residing at elevations from 4000 ft. to 10,000 ft. The "Lepchas," so called by us, and, indeed, by themselves in conversation with strangers, are divided into two races—viz., "Rong" and "Khambá." The former are believed to be the aborigines of the forests around Darjeeling. Rong, in colloquial intercourse among them, is a generic term, and equivalent to "Lepcha" with us. But a man who announces himself as a Lepcha to a European, Nepalese, or Hindostani, may, on being



MODEL OF AN INDIGO FACTORY AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

questioned, turn out to be a Khambá. The country inhabited by the Lepchas occupies an extent of about 120 miles from north-west to south-east, along the southern face of the Himalaya; to the west the Zambhar branch of the Koori bounds it, but on the east its limits are undefined in the mountains of Bhootan. Thus, Lepchas are found among the subjects of Eastern Nepaul, throughout the whole of Sikkim, and extend to an unknown distance into Bhootan. The Hindoo restrictions as to caste are not admitted by the Lepchas, although those who live under the Nepaul government are obliged to conform to the Hindoo laws of that State. This, however, they do with a very bad grace, and rarely forego an opportunity of crossing into Sikkim, or coming to Darjeeling, to indulge their beef-eating propensities. They are gross feeders, eating all kinds of animal food, including the elephant, rhinoceros, and monkey, and all grains and vegetables known to us. Tea is a favourite beverage; the black sort, brought from China in large cakes, being that preferred.

HILL TRIBES OF ASSAM.

Mishmi is the name of a tribe of apparently Chinese or Indo-Chinese stock, who inhabit the hills above the rapids of the Brahmaputra. They are a small, active, hardy race, with the Tartar cast of features; excessively unclean in their habits, with an indifferent reputation for honesty. Like other hill people, they have a prodigious muscular development of the lower limbs. They are divided into three principal sections, called, respectively, Indi, Taron or Digars, and Maiyior Mene. A Mishmi house is thus described: they are thatched with leaves, and are generally of great length, which, however, varies with the rank of the possessor. "Kasha's house is certainly 160 ft. in length; it is divided into twenty apartments, all of which open into a passage, generally, it would appear, on the right side of the house as one enters, along which the skulls and jaw-bones of the various cattle killed during the possessor's lifetime are arranged. In each apartment there is a square fire-place, consisting merely of earth, about which the bamboos are cut away. As no exit for the smoke is allowed, the air of the interior is dense and oppressive." The grain is kept in small granaries away from their houses; and, as they tolerate polygamy, it is provided, to prevent quarrels, that each wife shall have her distinct granary. Their cultivation is of the rudest kind, and consists mostly of inferior grains. The nature of their religion and the amount of the population have not as yet been ascertained with anything like accuracy. Marriage ceremony there is little. They keep four or five wives; and when a man dies or grows old his wives are distributed among his sons, each one being given to a son by another mother. The Khantis are a race of people of whom very little is known, inhabiting the hills on the Burmese frontier of Assam. They are described as a fine, brave, and hardy race of men, who are held in high respect by the Burmese. In 1834 the latter attempted to make them pay revenue; but the troops sent to enforce the demand were resisted with such determination that they were compelled to retire. The Khantis have retained the ancient language of their race; but have lost their religion, having accepted Buddhism from the Burmese, from whom they have likewise borrowed many new words.

It will interest many of our readers to know that the governing body of Smith College, Northampton, United States, have conferred upon Miss Amelia Blandford Edwards, the well-known Egyptologist, and the author of several powerful tales, the honorary degree of LL.D.—this being, it is believed, the first time the honour has been conferred upon a woman.

A distinguished company assembled at the town residence of the Earl of Zetland on Monday, with the object of enlisting public sympathy in aid of the fund for enabling poor and ailing London children to obtain the benefit of a summer holiday in the country. The noble Earl presided, and statements were made showing the good work which had been accomplished through the agency of this fund, and the urgent need there is for more general help.

The total amount received at the Mansion House in aid of the Hospital Sunday Fund is £35,000, thus showing an increase of about £5500 in advance of the receipts of the corresponding date last year.—The Lord Mayor has received, at the request of the Prince of Wales, through Sir P. Cunliffe-Owen, a cheque for £100 for the Hospital Sunday Fund, being the amount received up to the present time in Dr. James Aveling's "Mechanical Begging Boxes" at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.—The thirteenth annual street collection for the Hospital Saturday Fund was made last Saturday.

THE COURT.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg attended Divine service at the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore. The Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, officiated, and the latter preached the sermon. In the afternoon the Queen, who was attended by the Lady-in-Waiting, drove from Windsor Castle to St. Mark's-place, St. Mark's-road, and paid a visit to Mr. John Lockwood, her Majesty's sergeant-footman, who has been ill for a considerable time past, and who is not expected to recover. The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and attended by General Sir H. F. Ponsonby and the Dowager Duchess of Athole, has arrived at Osborne from Windsor Castle.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Marlborough House from Sandringham yesterday week. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited his Royal Highness, and remained to luncheon. His Royal Highness left Marlborough House last Saturday afternoon on a visit to Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, at Waddesdon Manor, Aylesbury, returning to Marlborough House on Monday morning. The Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maude, arrived at Marlborough House from Sandringham. In the evening the Prince visited the Strand Theatre. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by their daughters, were present at the performance of "Fair Rosamund," by Lady Archibald Campbell's "Pastoral Players," in the Cannizaro Woods, Wimbledon. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Princess Louise, were present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, at Grosvenor-house. The Duc d'Aumale visited the Prince and Princess of Wales. Prince Frederick Augustus, Duke of Saxony, likewise visited their Royal Highnesses. Prince Albert Victor of Wales dined with Colonel George Curzon and the officers of the 2nd Life Guards on Monday evening, at Regent's Park Barracks; and on Tuesday visited the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich, it being prize distribution day, and presented the awards to the lads.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Mr. R. W. Wordsworth, second son of the Bishop of St. Andrew's, with Blanche Amelia, second daughter of Sir Robert Fraser Turing, Bart., took place on the 13th inst. in St. Jude's Church, South Kensington.—St. Peter's, Eaton-square, was thronged on the 14th inst. by a fashionable gathering to witness the marriage of Mr. Eason-Wilkinson and the Hon. Catherine Beresford, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Decies.—The marriage of Mr. Whitelaw and Miss Dorothy Disraeli, daughter of Mr. Ralph Disraeli and niece of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, was solemnised on the same day at St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—The marriage of Viscount Ebrington, eldest son of Earl Fortescue, with the Hon. Emily Ormsby Gore, second daughter of Lord Harlech, took place on the 15th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square.—The marriage of Sir W. Eden, Bart., with Miss Sybil Frances Grey, daughter of the late Sir W. Grey, took place on Tuesday afternoon in St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.

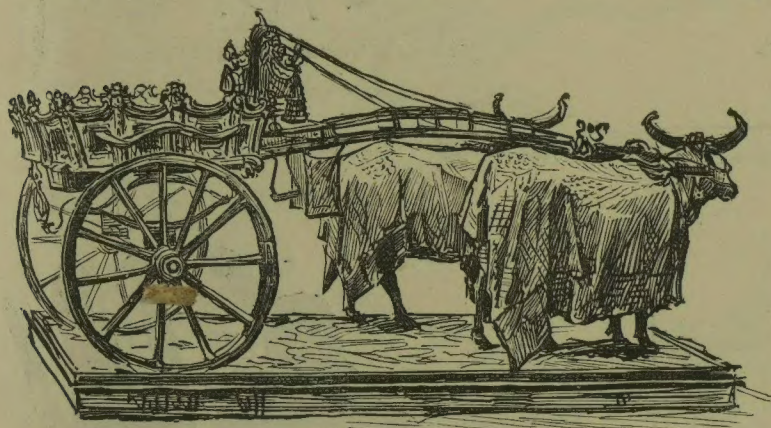
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The opening of direct railway traffic from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, across the vast breadth of British America comprised in "the Dominion of Canada," is a notable event in the history of our Colonial Empire. The Canadian Pacific Railway, now happily completed, which has recently been traversed by the first train from Montreal to Vancouver, is one of the most important accomplished works of the age. It forms a new bond of union and security for the British Empire; as it is an entirely British road, which we could keep under our control in the event of hostilities. The route was first surveyed between 1872 and 1878, when it was intended to utilize some of the vast lakes and rivers of North America for a line of transit which should be part rail, part waterway; but this idea was abandoned, and in 1878 a contract was entered into between the Canadian Government and Sir George Stephen to construct the line of railway. In May, 1884, this railway was finished to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and the last spike was driven in November, 1885, thus completing the railway.

After leaving Montreal the line at first passes through a well settled and cultivated district; but gradually, as the northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior are approached, the scene becomes one of the wildest character. The country around is rich in precious ores. The railway passes over rapid rivers abounding with fish, and through tunnels and cuttings hewn or, more correctly, blasted out of the solid rock. There are huge boulders and rocks on every hand. It is astonishing how the pine, birch, poplar, and other trees can exist, to say nothing of the wild strawberries, raspberries, currants, blueberries, and other fruits that grow in abundance in this wilderness.

Passing Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, Port Arthur, with its extensive grain and lumber shipping trade, Rat Portage, and Keewatin, both situate on the Lake of the Woods, and devoted entirely to lumbering, the city of Winnipeg is at length reached, after having traversed nearly a thousand miles of primitive rocky wastes, almost uninhabited and devoid of cultivation, with some trifling exceptions. A good deal might be written of Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba; suffice it to say that no city of the same age can boast such fine streets and public and private buildings, notably the Hudson Bay Company's store and the new Post Office. Leaving Winnipeg, the scene is entirely changed; the fertile prairie which rolls away, as far as the eye can reach, in every direction, is cultivated by industrious settlers, from the more crowded Eastern Provinces, and from European countries; and what, less than ten years ago, was a barren treeless waste is now yielding the finest crops the world produces. Among the new prairie cities, Portage-la-Prairie, Brandon, Regina, Medicine Hat, and Calgary, are marvels of rapid growth.

Our Illustrations show the Railway crossing the plains at Calgary, and thence to the entrance of the pass over the Rocky Mountains at Canmore; the track at the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 5300 ft. above sea level, and called Mount Stephen, after the president of the line; the method of building bridges here, which are constructed entirely of pine timber; they are calculated to last eight or ten years, after which these so-called trestle bridges will be replaced by permanent iron ones. The bridge over Surprise Creek, in the Selkirk Mountains, is 167 ft. high, but that over Stony Creek, in the same range, is about 280 ft. high, and is said to be the highest bridge of its kind in America. Another illustration shews the first bridge crossing over the Columbia River, which is crossed and recrossed several times. There is one place where the railway had to be laid in a loop-shaped curve to avoid impassable obstacles. It is estimated that over 300 miles of the railway is cut through solid rock, in many places disclosing considerable quantities of gold quartz. The total length of the main line, from Montreal, is 2899 miles, exclusive of the branch to Toronto and Detroit.



INDIAN STATE CARRIAGE, DRAWN BY OXEN.

with a separate administration. The tribes also of the Afghan frontier, bordering on the Punjab, retain a certain degree of nominal independence. As a commentary on some of the figures shown in our Engravings, we append the following notes concerning a few of these people:—

FRONTIER AFGHAN TRIBES.

The Khuttuk clan inhabit a tract of hilly country lying south and south-west of Kohat, including spurs of the great Suliman range. They are cultivators of the soil, and for the most part are men of settled and peaceful habits; other portions of the tribe, however, who inhabit the mountains, are a pastoral people, wilder and more restless than the cultivators, and differ little from Afreedeas and other mountaineers. Many of them are handsome men, with fine figures, and in general they are of a fairer complexion than the Afreedeas of Kohat. They are equally ignorant, haughty, and fanatical, like all other frontier tribes, though by no means so fierce and dangerous as some. Like the rest, they have bound themselves to the British Government by solemn agreements. The chief, who farmed the district of his tribe from the Sikh Government, was confirmed in his holding by the Government of India on the annexation of the province. The revenue of the district suffices for his maintenance, and the support of a contingent of 120 horsemen. The chief also pays to Government 20,000 rupees per annum. He has been perfectly faithful, and has assisted Government in all the operations against the Afreedeas and other frontier tribes.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION: THE INDIAN EMPIRE.



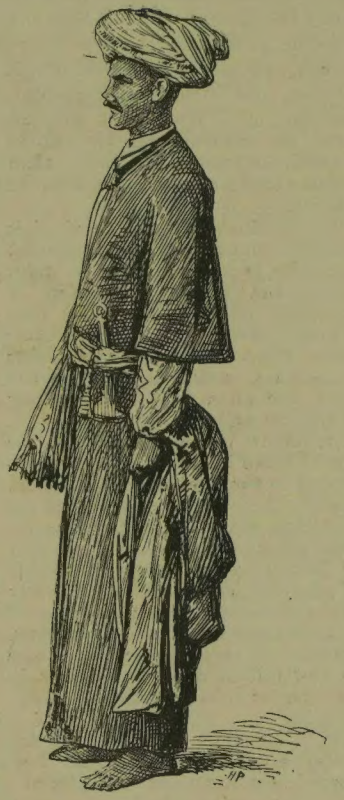
NATIVE OF OUDH.



BENGÁLEE WOMAN.



LEPCHA WATER-CARRIER (SIKKIM).



NATIVE OF COORG.



KHANTI (FRONTIER TRIBE OF ASSAM).



KHUTTUK (AFGHAN FRONTIER TRIBE).



SAMWAR WOMAN (OF NEPAUL).



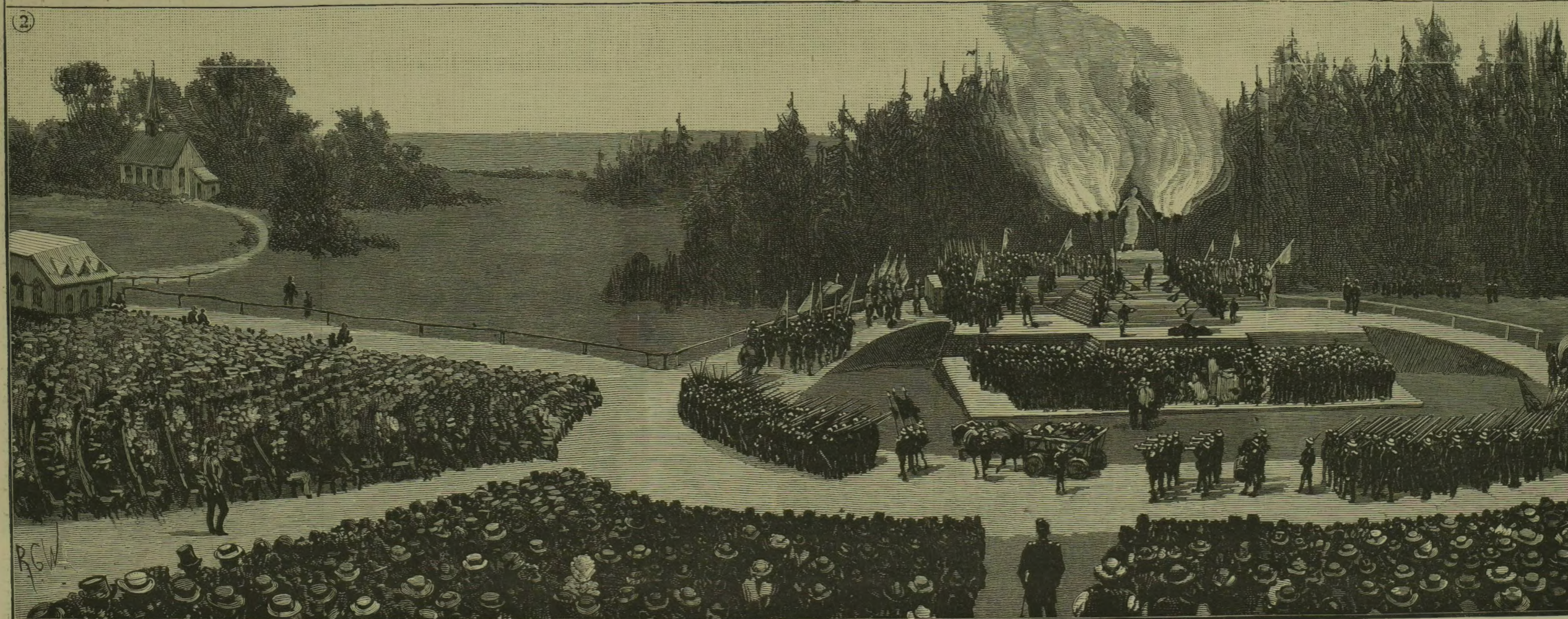
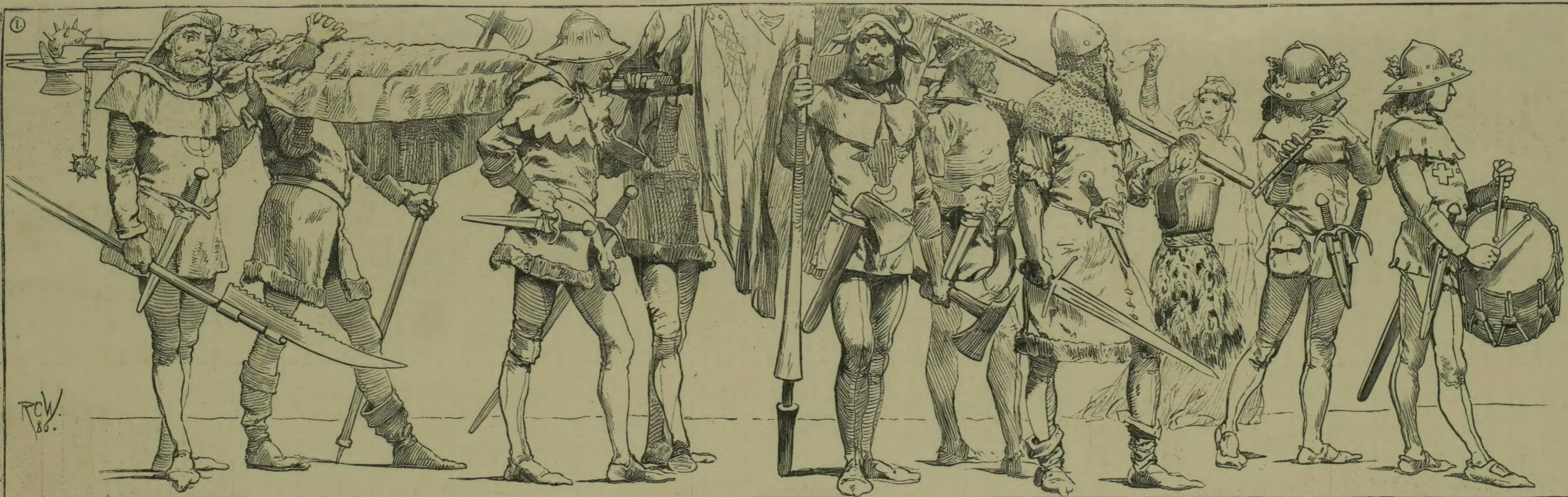
ANDAMAN ISLANDER.



MISHMI (HILL TRIBE OF ASSAM).



ANGANIE NAGA.



1. Procession carrying the body of Arnold Von Winkelried. 2. The open-air theatre, with the figure of Helvetia.
 SWISS NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF THE FIVE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SEMPACH.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The season closed on Saturday evening, having been followed by an extra night on Monday, when a complimentary benefit was given to Signor Lago, the director.

On the previous Thursday "Lohengrin" was repeated, for the benefit of Madame Albani, who again sustained the character of Elsa with the same charm as on previous occasions.

Last Saturday's performance was another repetition, "Faust" having been given, cast as before during the season. Again the Margherita of Madame Albani was distinguished by the same grace and pathos as on former occasions; Madame Scalchi having reappeared as Siebel, Mdle. Desvignes as Marta, Signor Gayarre as Faust, Signor D'Andrade as Valentino, and Signor Monti as Mefistofele.

The benefit performance given to Signor Lago on Monday consisted of a repetition of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," cast as on the previous Tuesday. Again Miss Ella Russell, as Rosina, sang with brilliancy and refinement in the florid music of the character; and in the lesson-scene, in which she introduced Proch's air with variations, the elaborate bravura passages in which were finely executed. The encore was responded to by singing "Home, sweet Home." The cast was otherwise also as before. On this occasion the prices were reduced.

The season just terminated began on May 25. During its course several successful first appearances were made.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Madame Adelina Patti's only appearance on the stage this season took place last Thursday week, when a complimentary benefit was given to Mr. J. H. Mapleson, Mr. Augustus Harris having granted the use of his theatre, and the performers having rendered their services gratuitously, out of respect for one who has worked so zealously for the cause of Italian opera in London. As lessee chiefly of Her Majesty's Theatre, and occasionally of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatres, Mr. Mapleson has produced and revived some grand lyric works, and brought forward many great artists.

Last week's performance consisted of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," in which Madame Patti's Rosina was as charming as ever, both in its refined coquetry and the grace and brilliancy of the vocalisation. In the lesson-scene she introduced Signor Ardit's new valse aria, "L'Incantatrice," the enthusiastic encore of which was answered by singing the same composer's popular "Il Bacio," another encore having elicited "Home, sweet Home," which was given with a simple pathos that contrasted admirably with the brilliancy of the preceding performances. The cast included Signor Nicolini as Almaviva, Signor Del Puente as Figaro, Signor Foli as Basilio, Signor Monari-Rocca as Bartolo, and Madame Lablache as Berta. A fine orchestra was assembled, and the performance was directed by Signor Ardit, who has been for many years associated with Mr. Mapleson as musical director and conductor. Although the prices were raised for the occasion, the house was filled.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

The new opera, "Florian," produced last week (too late for our notice until now), is the composition of Miss Ida Walter; the book being by D. Latham; and the dramatic arrangement, by Grace Latham, from "Scheiden thut Weh" ("Parting is Pain"), by the author of "The Atelier du Lys." The four acts of which the piece consists are devoid of interest. Florian, a wandering minstrel, is in love with Crescenz, the daughter of a rich merchant, who is fearful of the lover's tendency to return to his former wandering life; the occasional recurrence of the melancholy air "Scheiden thut Weh" deepening her presage of evil. The outbreak of the plague, and the death of Crescenz in the arms of her lover, form the climax of a crude and uninteresting book.

The music, considered as the production of a young lady amateur, indicates a capacity for the production of something better, with further study. It is smoothly written for the voices, but is devoid of any distinguishing feature of originality, bearing throughout the stamp of amateur work. The absence of any concerted pieces of elaborate construction is greatly felt in a work of four acts. "Florian" might pass in private performance before a circle of friends; but is not strong enough to attract the public. It was very well performed. Miss Griswold, as Crescenz, sang artistically throughout; Misses D. Dickson and J. Dickerson having been thoroughly efficient, respectively as the Gleeman's boy and the mother of Crescenz; as were Mr. B. Davies as Florian, Mr. Burgon as the merchant, Bencke; and Mr. M. Eugéné as Kaspar, an inn-keeper. There was a good orchestra and a select chorus; and the performance was ably conducted by Mr. W. Ganz.

Signor Cesi, the eminent Neapolitan pianist, gave the second of his two concerts of chamber music at Prince's Hall, last Saturday afternoon, when his programme (chiefly consisting of solo pieces) was appropriated to classic and modern music. Schumann's sonata for pianoforte and violin, in A minor, was given in co-operation with Signor Papini; and, as on the former occasion, vocal pieces were contributed by Signorina Barbi.

This (Saturday) evening, the annual benefit of the Actors' Benevolent Fund will take place at the Lyceum Theatre, when the Prince and Princess of Wales have announced their intention of being present. The plays to be given are "The Bells," in which Mr. Irving plays his original part; and "Raising the Wind." Mr. Irving will be Jeremy Diddler, and Miss Ellen Terry, Peggy.

A town's meeting held at Manchester on Monday unanimously resolved to hold an Exhibition next year to commemorate the Queen's jubilee. A guarantee fund of £30,000 has been raised, which is to be increased to £100,000, the estimated full cost of the Exhibition based on estimates of London, Edinburgh, and Liverpool Exhibitions. An effort is to be made to show the progress of art manufactures during the Victorian era especially.

JEPHTHAH'S VOW, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—Three New Pictures—1. "Jephthah's Return." 2. "On the Mountains." 3. "The Martyr." NOW ON VIEW, with his celebrated "Anno Domini," "Zeuxis at Crotona," &c., at THE GALLERIES, 185, New Bond-street, Ten to Six. Admission, One Shilling.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street, with his other great Pictures. Ten to Six daily. 1s.

HAYMARKET.—Lessees and Managers, Messrs. E. RUSSELL and G. F. BASHFORD.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, JIM, THE PENMAN, by Sir Charles L. Young, Bart., 103rd Performance. Messrs. Dacre, J. H. Barnes, Trear, Sargent, &c.; Miss Helen Leyton, Miss Lindley, and Lady Monckton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.—FAUST, at Eight, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), FAUST, at Two o'clock (last morning performance). Miss ELLEN TERRY'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 31, FAUST, 188th Night, and last night of performance until Sept. 11, when the Theatre will re-open with FAUST.—LYCEUM.

COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN. Executive President of the Royal Commission—His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, K.G. Illustration of the Products and Resources of the British Empire. OPEN DAILY from Ten a.m. to Ten p.m. On Wednesdays and Saturdays open till Eleven p.m. Admission, 1s. Daily: Wednesdays, 2s. 6d. Military Bands and Illuminated Fountains and Gardens Daily, and occasional Concerts in the Royal Albert Hall.

BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., at 71, Longridge-road, Earl's-court, the wife of Herbert W. Bond (Torrington, Toowoomba, Queensland), of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 17th inst., at Christ Church, Didsbury, by the Rev. Walter Thompson, Rector, Walter, elder son of Edmund Hill, of Manchester, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Walter Beaumont, of Bowdon.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at Neville House, Twickenham, the Hon. Lady Hawkins-Whitshed, widow of Sir St. Vincent Keene Hawkins-Whitshed, and daughter of the second Lord Erskine, aged 74 years.

On the 17th inst., at 12, Warwick-gardens, Kensington, Henrietta Leonora, widow of Henry Burden, Esq., and third daughter of James Wild, Esq., aged 66.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK.

JULY 24, 1886.

Subscribers will please to notice that copies of this week's number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—To Canada, United States of America, and the whole of Europe, THICK EDITION, *Twopence-halfpenny*; THIN EDITION, *Twopence*. To Alexandria, Australia, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, China (via United States), Jamaica, Mauritius, and New Zealand, THICK EDITION, *Threepence*; THIN EDITION, *Twopence*. To China (via Brindisi), India, and Java, THICK EDITION, *Fourpence-halfpenny*; THIN EDITION, *Threepence*.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

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SEASIDE SEASON.—THE SOUTH COAST.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. SEAFORD. Trains in connection from Hove (Addison-road) and West Broom. ST. LEONARDS. Return Tickets from London available for Eight Days. HASTINGS. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets. WORTHING. Improved Train Services. LITTLEHAMPTON. Pullman Car Trains between Victoria and Brighton. BOWNE. HAYLING ISLAND. PORTSMOUTH. SOUTHSEA.

BRIGHTON.—Cheap First-Class Day Tickets London to Brighton every Week-day, from Victoria 10 a.m. Fare 12s. 6d. (including Pullman Car). Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton. Every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. Fare, 10s.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, BEXHILL, AND EASTBOURNE.—Cheap Fast Trains every Week-day from Victoria 9.25 a.m.; London Bridge 10 a.m., calling at Croydon; Kensington (Addison-road), 9.35 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction. Every Sunday from London Bridge 9.30 a.m.; Victoria, 9.25 a.m.; Kensington, 9.10 a.m.; Clapham Junction, 9.30 a.m.; and East Croydon, 9.50 a.m. Special Day Return Tickets, 15s., 11s. 6d., and 6s.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.

Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. EXPRESS DAY SERVICE—Every Week-day as under:—

	Victoria Station.	London Bridge Station.	Paris (St. Lazare).
July 26	Dep. 11.50 a.m.	Dep. 11.55 a.m.	Arr. 10.30 p.m.
" 27	" 10.5 " "	" 10.10 " "	" 8.50 " "
" 28	" 10.5 " "	" 10.10 " "	" 10.5 " "
" 29	" 10.30 " "	" 10.45 " "	" 10.30 " "
" 30	" 11.30 " "	" 11.35 " "	" 11.45 " "
" 31	" 11.50 " "	" 11.55 " "	" 12.10 mid.

NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8 p.m. every Week-day and Sunday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back—1st Class, 2nd Class; available for Return within One Month; 22 1/2, 22 1/2, 22 1/2.

Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 32s.

A spacious and commodious Station has been constructed on the new East Quay at Newhaven, wherein Passengers will find every possible convenience and comfort.

The Normandy and Brittany, splendid Fast Paddle-steamers, accomplish the passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently in about 3 1/2 hours.

A through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.

Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, see Time Book, to be obtained

at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station; and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Luggage-circus Office.

GOODWOOD RACES.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, and MONDAY, JULY 26, SPECIAL FAST TRAINS from VICTORIA, for Arundel, Littlehampton, Bognor, Drayton, Chichester, Havant (for Hayling Island), Southsea, and Portsmouth (for the Isle of Wight).

SPECIAL TRAINS, for Servants, Horses, and Carriages only, will leave VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, at 7.50 a.m., and 6.30 p.m., and MONDAY, JULY 26, at 6.40 a.m., 7.50 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.

Horses and Carriages for the above Stations will not be conveyed by any other Trains from Victoria on the above days.

ON ALL FOUR DAYS OF THE RACES.

A SPECIAL TRAIN (First, Second, and Third Class) will leave Victoria, 7.30 a.m.; Kensington, 7.10 a.m.; London Bridge, 7.35 a.m. Return Fares, 23s. 6d., 16s., and 10s. 10d.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN (First and Second Class) will leave Victoria, 9 a.m. (Kensington, 8.40 a.m.), and London Bridge 9.5 a.m. Return Fares, 26s. and 20s.

AN EXTRA SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN (First Class only) will leave Victoria 9.45 a.m. Return Fare, 30s.

FOURTEENTHLY TICKETS for the Goodwood, Brighton, and Lewes Race Meetings:—First Class Tickets (not transferable), available from Saturday July 24, to Saturday, Aug. 7, inclusive, Price Five Pounds.

Tickets for the Special Trains, also the Fortnightly Tickets, may be obtained previously at the London Bridge and Victoria Stations; and at the West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square, which Offices will remain open till 10 p.m. on July 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—An improved

SERVICE OF FAST TRAINS is now running to Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.

TOURIST, FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to TUESDAY TICKETS are issued by the Trains.

For full particulars see Bills.

London, July, 1886. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

MONTE CARLO.—THE ADMINISTRATION OF

MONTE CARLO, in its endeavour to diversify the brilliant and exceptional Entertainments offered to the Cosmopolitan High Life frequenting the shores of the Mediterranean, has much pleasure in announcing the close of the Winter Season 1885-6, and that during the Summer interval arrangements will be made for the renewal of the Theatrical and Opera Comique Entertainments in the ensuing Winter 1886-7, which will be sustained by artists of renowned celebrity.

The daily Afternoon and Evening Concerts will continue as usual during the Summer Season.

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CHEAP CIRCULAR TOURS TO HOLLAND (the dead

cities of the Zuyder Zee), BELGIUM (the Ardennes), the RHINE, and MOSELLE, SWITZERLAND, &c. The Boat Expresses leave Liverpool-street at 4 p.m. every WEEK-DAY, and Manchester at 4.45 p.m. (in connection with Express Trains from Liverpool, Manchester, and the North), running alongside the Great Eastern Railway Company's Steamers at Harwich (Parken Quay), for Antwerp and Rotterdam.

For picturesque and inexpensive tours read the Company's "Tourist Guide," post-free, and "A Trip to the Ardennes," "Holidays in Holland," and "The Moselle," post-free, 13d.

For particulars and Time-books (free) apply at 61, Regent-street, W.; or to F. GOODY, Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool-street Station, E.C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The Pastoral Players have got back to their leafy glade at Wimbledon. This time it is at Mr. Leo Schuster's, Cannizaro Wood, instead of Combe; but the scene, its quiet and its soothing calm, is pretty much the same at one place as another. It is a pretty drive down to Wimbledon; the open, green-lined theatre is cool and comfortable, and the stage—set with huge elms, overhanging a soft carpet of moss and grass and fern—is decidedly pleasant to look upon. Unfortunately, this year the choice of a play for the pastoral actors was not a very wise one. Experience must have taught them that their best effects have hitherto been made not by individuals, but by crowds. The arranged stage when full of people has been Mr. Godwin's triumph. The exiled nobles, the outlaws, the foresters, the merry men with their songs and woodland chants, the exits and entrances of the picturesquely attired crowds—these have been the best material with which the fantastic stage manager has worked. We shall never see anything better than the forest scenes of "As You Like It," for the very good reason that it is a pastoral play. "Becket" is not. It is a grim drama, with a few out-of-door scenes in it that illustrate Fair Rosamund's life in her secret bower. The orchestral and crowd effects are dragged in by the neck and heels. The opening scene, with its groups beautifully and artistically attired, is charming enough, but it is foreign to the purpose of the play. The consequence is that the very idealism that was before suggested is now almost wholly absent. We arise from the contemplation of the scenes almost bereft of the old sense of beauty—restless, unsatisfied, and somehow disappointed. There have been songs and choruses, and picturesque costumes, and much careful stage-management, but the illusion is gone, and the charm is fled. It is almost impossible to make a good pastoral play out of "Becket"; but it must be confessed that Lady Archibald Campbell has never done anything better than Fair Rosamund. Her movements are grace itself, her attitudes are consistently picturesque, her voice is musical, and at times she rises to the occasion and speaks her lines with true dramatic fervour and force. This was particularly the case in the only dramatic scene of the play, the famous one where Queen Eleanor offers her rival the choice between the poison and the dagger. Here Lady Archibald Campbell showed true feeling, and was heartily applauded for her delivery of the most beautiful and passionate lines of the poem. But, unluckily, Fair Rosamund had no assistance whatever in her love-scenes. Here she was left alone, without any support. Her King was far better at kicking over chess-boards than making love. His hate and rage were more natural than his tenderness. A half-hearted love-scene is a mistake, and it is useless for Rosamund to be poetic and ideal if her liege lord is commonplace and prosy. A Rosamund may fall in graceful attitudes, and look bewitching; but she must have some support from her King lover. This one was afraid to touch her, and the poetry of the scene evaporated. Miss Genevieve Ward, who has returned to England from her long journey, and, unfortunately, will play no more in London this year, made an admirable Queen Eleanor, and stirred the pulses of her audience. And both Mr. Macklin and Miss Maude Millett did extremely well. But if the Pastoral Players are to give us the old charm, they must appear in a Pastoral Play. Where is "A Midsummer Night's Dream"? Let us have it in a Wimbledon wood, at moonlight, next year.

Mr. Thomas Thorne has great faith in the judgment of a morning audience. When a play goes well in the morning, it is assumed that it must necessarily do so at night, and the consequence is that scarcely have the matutinal cheers ceased than the theatre is placarded with notices that the evening bill has been changed. Suddenly the run of "Sophia" has been broken, the summer holiday has been postponed, and Holcroft's old comedy "The Road to Ruin" is to be the summer attraction at the Vaudeville. In fact, the sultry season is to be devoted to old comedy at another important theatre. "Jim the Penman," like "Sophia," is to be shelved, and at the Haymarket Miss Kate Vaughan and Mr. Conway will produce "The School for Scandal," "The Rivals," and "She Stoops to Conquer." Our country cousins, who are supposed to come to London in August to see the Exhibition, and generally desire to behold new plays, will be treated to more old comedy than the Londoner usually gets in a year. On the occasion of Mr. Thomas Thorne's benefit, when "The Road to Ruin" was first started, he had the valuable assistance of David James as Goldfinch and Harry Paulton as Sulky. Charles Warner was, of course, present to play young Dornton in his gay, bright, and enthusiastic style, and Mr. Thorne himself gave renewed force and oily emphasis to old Silky, the hard-fisted usurer. But in one important respect the play, as now acted at night, has obtained added strength. Mr. James Fernandez plays old Dornton for the first time, and his vigour of declamation, his genuine, hearty, and open manner, and his command of paths are all brought into play in the dramatic scenes when the proud but affectionate father has to confess to the ruin that his spendthrift son has caused. We do not often see such interesting acting as that shown by Mr. Fernandez in the scene where the proud and insulted father is tamed by the affectionate manner of his boy. The position of father and son was as natural it was affecting. It is well for the modern stage and for modern actors that they have the assistance and example of an artist like Mr. Fernandez, who combines in himself the vigour of the old school with the taste and tact of the new. Mr. Fernandez was never a mere declamatory actor, who put point-making and spasmodic effect before everything. Every character he undertakes he carefully studies. But, at the same time, he shows the younger school that acting, to be effective, must have colour, and glow, and spirit. Under-acting is the fatal fault of the modern school. Audiences go to sleep or are "bored," as they call it, because young actors and young actresses never catch hold of their audiences, or rivet their attention. In many cases, they make it an art to show how indistinct and ineffective they can be. They shamble listlessly about the stage, and keep their teeth shut when they talk. The young men are content to be well dressed; the young women to look pretty in a picture. That is their aim and object. As a rule, they are dummies, or dolls. They contain no life, heart, or animation. Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Charles Warner, at any rate, show, in "The Road to Ruin," that an old play containing human interest can be made to stir an audience, when it is attacked boldly and approached in a proper spirit. These nettles of old comedy have to be grasped, not nervously touched. And the spirit of such acting is infectious. Silky, Sulky, all of them play up when the Dorntons, father and son, have got the bit into mouths. They are compelled to do so. They cannot afford to lag behind. It may be hoped that the time is not far distant when we shall have one good stock comedy company trained and taught to play together. Had this been possible at the Vandeville, the minor scenes in "The Road to Ruin" would not have been spoiled by actors who, if they had not forgotten their words, would not have been able to pronounce them. We go backwards as we go onwards sometimes. The want of the proverbial "ha'porth of tar" sends many a good boat to the bottom.

C. S.

FESTIVAL OF THE SWISS VICTORY AT SEMPACH.

The five hundredth anniversary of the battle of Sempach, fought by the founders of the Swiss Republic against Duke Leopold of Austria, in 1386, was celebrated on Sunday, the 4th inst., with a national festivity conducted with much taste and skill, presenting many features of historical and local interest. Sempach is a little town, near a small lake of that name, a few miles from Lucerne. The battle, though not more than about 6000 on the side of the Duke of Austria, and less than 2000 of the Swiss patriots, were engaged in it, effectually established the independence of Switzerland. It terminated a long and obstinate struggle, beginning in 1303 with the revolt of the peasants of Uri against Gessler, associated with the heroism of William Tell, and distinguished also by the victory of Morgarten, in 1315, when another Duke Leopold, with a much larger army, was defeated by the brave townsfolk and stout mountaineers of the Confederation. The fight at Sempach, like some other famous classical achievements of the same character, is remembered in connection with a typical example of personal self-sacrifice. When the mail-clad warriors of Austria, dismounting from their knightly steeds, formed a close phalanx with protruding lances, which the Swiss, rudely armed with swords and maces, were unable to penetrate or to resist, then Arnold Von Winkelried, a citizen of Unterwalden, devoted himself to the cause of his country. He dropped his weapon, rushed forward alone, clutched as many of the enemy's lances as he could, gathering their points to his bosom with a strong embrace, and fell dead upon them, pierced with twenty wounds, leaving to his comrades a passage over his bleeding corpse into the serried ranks of the hostile army. The small chapel erected on the spot, not long afterwards, bears on its walls a fresco painting of the noble deed of Arnold Von Winkelried, with the names of all who died in that memorable conflict.

The patriotic festival commemorating the victory of Sempach was officially attended by the President of the Swiss Confederation, Dr. Deucher, a physician, of Thurgau; many of the National Council and Legislature; the Vice-President, M. Droz; General Herzog, and other military officers, and several of the Judges, as well as by the Landammans and the Marshals of some Cantons, and by various municipal dignitaries. The militia army of Switzerland was represented by four or five hundred officers; and there was a great muster of the gymnastic clubs, rifle clubs, singing clubs, and students' clubs, in their respective uniforms, or with their badges and decorations, as well as townspeople from Lucerne, Zurich, Basle, Berne, and other cities of Switzerland. They began to assemble on the spot at seven o'clock in the morning. In front of the ancient memorial chapel, surrounded by orchards of apple and walnut trees, benches were placed, under an awning, where a mixed congregation of Catholics and Protestants heard an excellent sermon from the Rev. Canon Haas, followed by the service of the Mass at the altar. They proceeded to a green space, railed in, shadowed by venerable pines, around the granite monument, a simple monolith, with an inscription in gold letters, marking the precise spot where Arnold Von Winkelried lost his life for the liberties of the nation. An old chronicle or record of the battle, with the names of the men who died five hundred years ago that day, was read by the custodian of the chapel. The Swiss National Hymn was sung by thousands of manly voices, after which Dr. Zemp, on behalf of the Government of the Canton of Lucerne, addressed the President of the Confederation and the whole assembly in a speech of much political interest. The President spoke in reply, touching upon questions affecting the present conditions of Switzerland, the need of reforms in its commercial policy, and of measures to improve the circumstances of the working classes, as well as of maintaining the national independence. The population of Switzerland, hardly exceeding two millions and a half, includes great diversities of race, language, religion, local institutions and customs, and industrial occupation, but has an enduring bond of unity in the Federal Commonwealth.

The more festive entertainment of the day was a grand dramatic spectacle in an open-air theatre, on the slope of a hill behind the chapel. Temporary seats, tier above tier, were arranged here to confront a stage or platform raised upon an earthen mound, with steps ascending to a colossal white statue of Helvetia, modelled by the sculptor Sales Amlehn, of Sursee. The background was a dark pine-wood, above which rose the jagged crest of Mount Pilatus. An orchestra and chorus of 500 ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of Messrs. Hindermann, Burgmeier, and Moos, occupied the lower space between the stage and the audience. The performance was mostly in dumb show, consisting of groups in costume, with processions and dramatic scenes and gestures. These represented, successively, a harvest festival of the Swiss peasantry, the entrance of the Confederate warriors, their bidding farewell to the women and children; the reception of news of the battle of Sempach, the return of the patriot soldiers, and the public thanksgiving of praise and prayer; the mourning for the fallen, with the bringing home of Arnold Von Winkelried's body, and a closing scene, which was a prophetic vision of the national prosperity of Switzerland. There was a choral accompaniment from the cantata "Siegesfeier der Freiheit," the music by Gustav Arnold, who conducted the orchestra, the verses by Heinrich Weber. In the fourth scene, the Austrian chivalry, horse and man, were seen in full flight, escaping from the battle-field. The performance ended with the patriotic hymn, "Ruft du, mein Vaterland," sung by the whole assembly to the air of "God save the Queen." At the town of Sempach, in the market-place, a handsome monument was unveiled with due ceremony, and the company sat down to a banquet in a large wooden hall on the shores of the lake. Many of them, returning to Lucerne, embarked at night on a steam-boat for a cruise round the Lake of Lucerne. The city, the vessels and boats, and the villages on the shores and on the hills, were beautifully illuminated. Bonfires were burning on the heights of the Righi and of Mount Pilatus. The arrangements were made by a committee of which Herr Schobinger, Councillor of State, and Colonel Weber-Disteli, were leading members; and the whole affair was a great success.

Sir Algernon Borthwick, M.P., attended a meeting yesterday week of the St. Philip's and St. Barnabas' Window Garden Society, and gave an address.

The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis has issued a return showing that during June 183 men of all ranks were commended for their conduct in connection with various matters of duty. Seven officers were awarded sums by the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire for meritorious conduct. Two were granted rewards from the Bow-street Police Court Reward Fund for attempting to apprehend a burglar, and for rescuing a female from drowning. One was presented with a silver watch by the inhabitants of Exmouth-street, Stepney, for attempting to arrest three men for burglary. Two were commended by the Treasury solicitor for their conduct in criminal cases.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1873), with three codicils (dated June 17, 1876; Aug. 10, 1878; and Dec. 15, 1880), of the Most Noble Augusta Mary Minna Catherine, Duchess Dowager of Norfolk, late of Herons' Ghyll, Uckfield, Sussex, and of No. 59, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, who died on March 22 last, at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, was proved on the 7th inst. by the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £87,000. The testatrix makes some specific and pecuniary bequests to her children; and bequeaths legacies, upon the trusts of the marriage settlements of her daughter, Lady Anne Ker, and of her late daughter, Lady Victoria Alexandrina Hope Scott; there are also a few legacies to other persons. The residue of her property she leaves to such of her daughters as are unmarried at the time of her decease who are not professed nuns, in equal shares.

The will (dated March 16, 1871) of the Hon. Sir John Pearson, Knight, one of the Judges of her Majesty's High Court of Justice, late of No. 75, Onslow-square, who died on May 13 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Charlotte Augusta, Lady Pearson, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £49,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths, all and singular, his real and personal estate, of what nature and kind soever, and where-soever situate, to the use of his wife absolutely.

The will (dated May 24, 1884) of the Right Hon. Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury, late of No. 5, Belgrave-square, who died on April 13 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by the Right Hon. Harriet Augusta Anna Seymourina, Countess of Shaftesbury, the widow, and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £26,000. The testator gives all his personal estate and effects to his wife, and appoints her guardian of his infant children.

The will (dated March 11, 1886) of Alderman Sir Thomas Baker, formerly Mayor of Manchester, late of Skerton House, Old Trafford, Lancashire, who died on April 17 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Alfred Baker, F.R.C.S., the brother, and sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £14,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his sister, nephews (including the Archbishop of Canterbury), nieces, and others; and he appoints his said brother residuary legatee.

The will (dated Feb. 20, 1883), with a codicil (dated Jan. 22, 1885), of Mr. Louis Nathan, formerly of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, but late of No. 32, York-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on April 29 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Louis Arthur Nathan and Henry Nathan, the nephews, Solomon Benjamin and Ernest Leopold Walford, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £75,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the Board of Guardians of the Jewish Poor, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, upon trust, to give annually, in the month of November, £1 each to twenty-five poor persons, to be selected by the said guardians; £100 each to the Jews' Infant School, Commercial-road, Whitechapel; the Jews' Free School, Bell-lane, Spitalfields; the Hand-in-Hand Society, the Indigent Blind Society, and the Society for the Aged Needy; very large and numerous legacies to nephews, nieces, relatives of wife, and others; and bequests to executors and servants. Special disposition is made of various properties belonging to him in Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand; and the residue of his property he leaves to his nephews, Louis Arthur Nathan, Arthur Nathan, and Lionel Nathan.

The will (dated June 13, 1884) of Mr. Nathanael Fromanteel Cobbold, late of Ipswich, who died on Feb. 18 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Felix Thornley Cobbold, the brother, and Mrs. Caroline Alice Cobbold, the widow, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £58,000. The testator leaves £5000, upon trust, for his son, Clement John Fromanteel Cobbold; his contingent share in the residuary estate of his late father, John Chevallier Cobbold, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then for his children; his mansion house and certain other property at Ipswich to his wife, for life, and then to his said son; his share and interest in the banking firms of Bacon, Cobbold, and Co. at Ipswich and Woodbridge, and Cox, Cobbold, and Co. at Harwich, to his said brother; and legacies to relations. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated March 30, 1886) of Mr. Charles Charlesworth, late of Heaton, near Bradford, Yorkshire, who died on April 8 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Joseph Charlesworth, the son, Charles Brook Crawshaw, and John Wilson Brook, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £32,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the Bradford Fever Hospital and Airedale Independent College at Bradford. All his real estate, and the residue of his personal estate, he leaves, as to one half to his said son, and as to one fourth, upon trust, for each of his daughters, Mrs. Jeannette Crawshaw and Mrs. Lilian Brook.

The will (dated Nov. 29, 1878) of Mrs. Eliza Adams Colls, late of Hanover-street, Hanover-square, who died on Dec. 16 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Joseph Aldridge, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths some legacies, and gives the residue of her property to the said Joseph Aldridge.

The annual conversazione of the Society of Arts was held, according to recent custom, at the Exhibition Grounds, South Kensington, yesterday week. About 7000 persons were present.

A sculling-match for £100 a side was rowed on Monday afternoon over the Thames championship course by Peter Kemp, of Sydney, and George Perkins, holder of the Championship Challenge Cup. Perkins beat the colonial by 70 sec.

James Junior, a Scotchman, has been sent by the Windsor magistrates to a lunatic asylum. He sent a written offer of marriage to the Queen, addressing her as "My dear Victoria," and signed himself "Your husband, the Emperor."

Meetings in connection with the commemoration, by the Royal Historical Society, of the 800th anniversary of the completion of Domesday survey will be held from Oct. 26 to 30, in the hall of Lincoln's Inn.

A return, ordered by the House of Commons, of the amount of the National Debt on March 21, 1886, has been issued. It sets forth that the funded debt, including the Three-and-a-Half, Three, Two-and-Three-Quarters, and Two-and-a-Half per Cent Annuities, and the debt to the Banks of England and Ireland, amounted that day to a total of £638,849,693 12s. 10d.; Terminable Annuities, to £85,829,917; Exchequer Bills, £5,162,800; Exchequer (Suez) Bonds, £3,359,000; Exchequer Bonds (Cape Loan), £400,000; Treasury Bills, £8,681,000; and deficit to savings banks and friendly societies' accounts on Nov. 20, 1885, £2,133,497 18s.—making, together with the funded debt, a gross total of £754,415,908 10s. 10d. Deducting £27,769,954 for loans recoverable, and £3,532,040 for nominal value of Suez Canal shares, the net value of the debt is stated at £713,113,914 10s. 10d.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Newnham College for women at Cambridge is making a valiant effort to prepare for the future competition of the Holloway College. The committee of Newnham are building a new Hall, to accommodate fifty students, and to include a large room capable of seating 350 persons, which will be used both for dining and for general meetings of the students. Newnham is an amiable rival of the better-known Girton College; the latter being the more expensive, and therefore the more aristocratic of the two. The majority of the Newnham students are young women who propose to make a profession of teaching; while culture for its own sake is the aim of most of their richer sister students, the Girton girls. There are now 115 students at Newnham, of whom about four fifths are preparing for the Cambridge Tripos examinations. All the tests of that University are now open to women, and they are even officially "placed" in the same list of honours with the men; as "Smith, Girton," between Nos. 20 and 21 of the honours-men. But the degrees which the women thus earn are still withheld, which seems a rather shabby arrangement. Newnham has done very well at the University examinations, as a rule. One hundred and seventy of its past pupils are now engaged in teaching; twenty-six being head and 101 assistant mistresses in girls' high schools. One is the directress of the Victoria Lyceum at Berlin, owing her appointment to the active interest taken in that college by its patron, the English-born Crown Princess of Germany. Five Newnham graduates are professors in American colleges. In fourteen years, 339 students have passed through Newnham. These figures are interesting; considering how strong the prejudice against learned women was only a few years ago.

Mrs. Sidgwick and Mr. Stephen Winkworth have each subscribed £1000 towards the new hall; and Mr. J. W. Cross, the widower of the most famous authoress of our day, gives £100, "In memoriam George Eliot"—a suitable gift, inasmuch as that great woman took an active interest in the foundation of these colleges. "The better education of women is one of the objects about which I have no doubt," she wrote, when Girton was projected; "and I shall rejoice if this idea of a college can be carried out." She "backed her opinion" by a generous subscription to the initial expenses.

Travelling dresses are the chief objects of our attention in the costume department of our affairs just at present. French models for travelling gowns are, I find, being made up in alpaca. A grey alpaca has a pointed bodice, with a full let-in puff of the material from the neck to the bust, below which it is laced through eyelet-holes with a scarlet silk lace, tying at the bottom in a long bow with tagged ends. The skirt is made at the front and sides in a succession of broad box-pleats, alternating with six narrow knife-pleats, half of which face each way, and spread out fan fashion as they approach the ground; a little pleating of scarlet surah fills up the narrow spaces between the edges of each series of knife-pleats, and the colour is seen just enough to light up the whole. The back of the skirt is merely draped in long folds. Such a gown as this is equally stylish and simple. Alpaca keeps free from dust in travelling, and even the light colours resist soiling admirably; but from personal experience, I must aver that it is a rather creasy material, and therefore does not make ideal travelling gowns.

Tussore silk is also being made up for travelling. There are some embroidered tussore which are very pretty; and this material also has the great advantage of not soiling easily, though it is light in tint. For genuine hard wear, however, such as real travelling exactly from a dress, there is nothing to equal a thin kind of woollen, made in the severely simple "tailor" style. The lighter and more flimsy fabrics that I have mentioned above do very well for travelling from Paris to Dieppe; or from London to Eastbourne, or even to Scarborough. But for a Continental tour, or for a round of journeyings from one country house to another, a woollen gown is the best possible investment. A small shepherd's plaid, a narrow black and white stripe, and a series of finely-ruled grey or red lines, on a brown ground, are specially popular patterns this year. The rough woollens, too, are in full fashion; indeed, if a gown be desired in a self colour without any sort of pattern on the stuff, it is essential that the material should be either hairy or knotted of surface.

The styles are the plainest possible. A few box-pleats or kilts from waist to hem form the front and sides of the skirt; the back, though cut to be very full (pads and steels still being universally put in gowns) is laid in long straight folds by way of drapery. There is often a top pouffe at the back of the skirt just at the waist, to support the tail of the bodice; below this, the material falls in plain natural unfixed folds down to the ground.

Polonaises are a fashionable style of making for tailor travelling dresses, and have the great advantage of relieving the drag of the skirt on the waist, by allowing the fulness and folds of the back drapery to depend from the shoulders. The most usual fashion in polonaises is like a Court train made on the bodice, but cut off short at the ground. I mean that the polonaise effect is confined to the back of the garment, the front consisting of a plain petticoat of the same material, showing under a pointed bodice, while the back drapery is cut in one with the back pieces of the bodice. The draping effect may be produced by merely folding under the fulness of the back, or the garment may be cut too long at the back, and draped up into a pouffe; or, finally, the back piece may be put on outside the bodice tail, either with an upstanding heading to big pleats, or to fall over where it is sewn.

A stylish and more elaborate model shown me was in sand-coloured "hairy" beige. The skirt was plain, except that down the front it seemed to fall open a few inches, to reveal a narrow pente of white flannel. The back of the skirt consisted of the lining alone, as the polonaise drapery entirely covered that part. The bodice had a flat triangular waistcoat of brown velvet, reaching only down to the bust, where it went off to a point, and hooking over so as to conceal the buttons, which were the actual fastening of the bodice. A broad strap of white wool braid began at the left shoulder, and came sloping down to the centre, just concealing the hooks of the velvet waistcoat as far as that went, and then forming a trimming down the exact front of the bodice, beneath which the rest of the hooks were hidden. The polonaise back was plainly draped, and trimmed round the bottom with the white braid and a strip of the brown velvet. A tablier slightly draped on tapes, long at the left side, slanting up to nothing at the right, and trimmed round with braid and velvet, was attached to the left side seam of the polonaise, and fastened up by concealed hooks under the front edge of the bodice, going off to a point towards the right side, with sufficient abruptness to show the white flannel pente down the front of the skirt. When this dress was once on, it was impossible to discern how the wearer had got into it. Though the structure was somewhat elaborate, the effect was one of elegant simplicity. Silk linings for the skirts of tailor-made woollen dresses are used by all French dressmakers; and I confidently advise my readers to have such linings put in all heavy dresses, even when actually made by the tailor. This plan reduces the weight so much; and the draping falls better over a silk foundation, too, be the material what it may.

F. F.-M.



1. First Prize Hackney, "All Fours," Mr. J. Green, Woudlesham, Suffolk.
2. Second Prize Hackney, "Physician," Mr. J. Anthony, Lynn.
3. First Prize Hackney, "British Prince," Mr. J. Sandall, Ely.

4. First Prize Hunter Mare and Foal, "Princess," Mr. H. Moore, Cranwick, Hull.
5. First Prize Shorthorn Bull, "Royal Hovingham," Mr. W. Handley, Minslow, Westmorland.
6. First Prize Red Polled Bull, "Faint," Mr. Garrett Taylor, Norwich.

7. First Prize Red Polled Cow, "Daisy," Mr. J. J. Gahan, Norwich.
8. First Prize Shire Mare, "Jewel" (black), the Prince of Wales.
9. First Prize Shire Stallion, "Julian," Mr. T. Brown, Downham Market.

10. First Prize Shire Colt, "Brother Glow," Mr. Walter Gilbey, Eichenham Hall, Essex.
11. Arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales on the Show-ground.
12. The Prince and Princess of Wales inspecting the Sheep.

13. The Mayor of Norwich (blind), assisted by his little boy, escorting the Princess of Wales.
14. Their Royal Highnesses inspecting the manufacture of soft cheese at the Model Dairy.

SKETCHES AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT NORWICH.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO NORWICH.

Among the interesting events connected with the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society last week at Norwich, and the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was the déjeuner given by the Mayor (Mr. John Gurney) in St. Andrew's Hall, on the 14th inst. This magnificent hall, built in 1432, was formerly the nave of the conventual church of the Blackfriars. It is one of the finest Gothic halls in England, and was, at the request of the Duke of Norfolk, presented to the citizens of Norwich by Henry VIII. in 1540. The Mayor issued five hundred invitations to the nobility, clergy, landowners, and eminent agriculturists of Norfolk, and also to the members of the council and others connected with the Royal Agricultural Society. At a quarter past one, amid cordial expressions of welcome from the assembled guests, the Princess of Wales came in, leaning on the arm of the Mayor, who, being partially blind, was attended by his little son, Eustace Gurney, dressed as a courtier of the Stuart period. The Princess thus entered the hall, and was followed by the Prince of Wales, who escorted the Mayoress; these were succeeded by the Turkish Ambassador, Princess Louise and Princess Victoria of Wales, and the Duc d'Otranto, Princess Maud of Wales, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Manchester, and the Countess of Leicester, the Marquis of Stafford and Viscountess Bury, the Marquis of Bristol and the Duchesse d'Otranto, the Bishop of Norwich and Lady Walsingham, the Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Leicester), the Duke of Richmond, Lord Suffield and Lady Eade, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Hastings, Lord Walsingham, Sir Peter Eade, the Earl of Lathom, the High Sheriff of Norfolk (Mr. Morris), the Sheriff of Norwich (Mr. Dawson Paul), the Deputy Mayor (Mr. Hotblock), Mr. Colman, M.P., Mr. Birkbeck, and Mr. Patteson.

At the conclusion of the déjeuner, which was of the most recherché description, the Mayor, in appropriate terms, loyally proposed the health of the Queen. Then followed that of the Prince and Princess of Wales; the Prince, having responded, in turn proposed the health of the Mayor, in highly complimentary words. The Mayor having suitably replied, the Royal party left the hall for the show-ground.

It will interest our London readers to know that the Mayor of Norwich is the Mr. Gurney who (in memory of his grandfather, the late Mr. Samuel Gurney, the philanthropist and eminent financier) presented a portion of West Ham Park to the inhabitants of that district a few years since. Mr. John Gurney married Isabel, daughter of Mr. R. Blake Humphrey, of Wroxham House, one of the few surviving Peninsular officers.

On Thursday the Mayor entertained fifteen hundred of the citizens of Norwich and others at a soirée, when St. Andrew's Hall was again made beautiful, carpeted with crimson cloth, and the walls decorated with a dado in cretonne of arabesque design, with border of Indian red. Palms, ferns, and tropical plants adorned the dais, where the Mayor and Mrs. Gurney, supported by the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Leicester, Lady Stapleton, Mrs. Marsham, Mrs. Harvey Mason, and others, received their guests. In the centre of the hall was placed a magnificent tree fern, under whose spreading leaves some twenty guests were seated. The band of the Royal Artillery played during the reception. The guests seemed highly to appreciate the provision made for their entertainment. There was a display of fireworks one evening, at the expense of the Mayor and Sheriff. The show of the Royal Agricultural Society was closed on Friday, having been very successful; the total number of visitors was 104,910, exceeding by more than 10,000 those at the Preston meeting last year. The Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition visited Norwich on the Wednesday. Our illustrations consist of drawings, by Mr. S. Carter, of many of the prize horses, bulls, and cows; and sketches of the scenes at the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales; their inspection of the animals, and of the working dairy, where Miss Smithard, the manager, showed them the French process of making soft cheeses; and the blind Mayor, assisted by his little boy, conducting the Princess to her seat at table in St. Andrew's Hall.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES AT PORTSMOUTH.

The first of two Coloured Extra Supplements to the *Illustrated London News*, showing "Types of the Royal Navy," is presented this week, upon the occasion of the spectacle, provided yesterday (Friday), at Portsmouth and Spithead, for the visitors who have come to England in official connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The programme of naval and marine warlike operations there to be witnessed is arranged so as to bring into action some of the ships belonging to the Channel and Reserve squadrons of the Fleet. It would also exemplify the mode of night attack upon an ironclad at anchor, and the method of clearing a passage through an enemy's mines. Admiral Sir George Wiles would be on board the Fire Queen, as Commander-in-Chief; and from this vessel the signals would be given for the different evolutions. Captain Jeffreys would command the attack, on the Colossus, and Captain Bridge the defence; whilst Captain Fisher would exercise a general superintendence. Before their departure for London the visitors would have time to see the Victory. Her Majesty's ships would be dressed in rainbow fashion, except the Neptune, Orontes, Colossus, Fire Queen, and Sprightly. The Hercules, Northampton, Shannon, Devastation, Ajax, Hotspur, Penelope, and Rupert, comprising the First Reserve Squadron, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday, and anchored in single column one and a half cables apart, masted ships being together to the westward. The Hecla and Valorous were to take up positions one and a half cables apart from, but in line with and to the eastward of, the Reserve Squadron. It was expected that the Queen would witness the operations from the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, moored in Stokes Bay.

At Holyrood, the sixteen Scotch Representative Peers who sat in the last Parliament were re-elected on Tuesday.

The Rev. Dr. Young was on Tuesday chosen President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, and the Rev. D. J. Waller secretary.

On the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, the Queen has appointed Viscount St. Cyres, eldest son of the Earl of Iddesleigh, to be Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. Viscount St. Cyres has been Commissioner of Inland Revenue since 1877.

The members of the Royal Archaeological Institute have resolved to make Chester the centre of the usual congress this year, and the period fixed upon is from Aug. 10 to 17. The gathering will be held under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster.

Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., presided last Saturday at the annual meeting of the Cobden Club, and explained that, as the members of the club were divided in opinion on the Home Rule question, the club had taken no action in the recent elections. He dwelt upon the importance of maintaining our Free Trade policy, and warned them against allowing the thin end of the wedge of Protection to be admitted.

CHESS.

[Answers to Correspondents are deferred.]

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

That a number of people outside the chess clubs are interested in the practice of chess is always clearly manifested on the occasion of an international tournament. Throughout the International Congress of 1883, which, in its course, extended over a month, there was no abatement of the public interest in its proceedings until after the struggle for the principal prizes was concluded; and there is now every prospect of the tournament of 1886 rivaling its predecessor in attracting lovers of chess to the Victoria Hall at the Criterion. To these it matters little or nothing at all that the prizes are considerably smaller in the tourney of this year. It is enough that there can now be seen in the chess arena thirteen masters of the game representative of the Western nations of Europe and of the United States of America, whose names in the chess world of course are historic. From day to day, therefore, the Victoria Hall is crowded with visitors watching the ups and downs of the several contests.

Our last report brought the play in the Masters' Tourney down to the 13th inst.; but before dismissing from these notes the play of that day, a curious illustration of the mistakes of great masters should be recorded. Every student of chess knows something of Kieseritzky's transcendental blunder in the tournament of 1851. In the middle game he moved his Queen from a square where that piece alone guarded a long-threatened mate, to a square *en prise* of an adverse piece, so that the adversary had the choice of capturing the Queen or mating on the move, a *bonne bouche* that rarely falls to a tournament-player. It is needless to say, the adversary being Andersen, that he was mated. On Tuesday Mr. Lipschutz was more kind to Dr. Zukertort; for, on the latter moving his Queen to avert a threatened mate in one move, the former overlooked that there was then a mate in two. The Doctor having "shot Niagara," was somewhat weak after the escape, and resigned on the sixty-first move.

The play on Wednesday, the 14th, was not without its surprises also. Notable among these was the defeat of two experienced tourney-players—Messrs. Schallopp and Blackburne—by two of our younger sort, Messrs. Burn and Taubenhauas, respectively. Mr. Burn opened with the *Giucco Piano*, and the two Knights' defence of the other side seemed to threaten a sound but rather dull game. On the tenth move, however, Mr. Burn enlivened the play by sacrificing the exchange, following up that "bit of Morphy" with a powerful attack on the King's quarters, and winning in masterly style. The following is the game:—

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Herr S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Herr S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to Q sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. B to K 3rd	Kt to B sq
3. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	18. B to B 5th	Kt to Q 3rd
4. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	19. R to K sq	Q to B 2nd
5. P takes P	Kt takes P	20. Kt to K Kt 5th	B takes Kt
6. Castles	B to K 2nd	21. Q takes B	R to K sq
7. R to K sq	P to K B 3rd	22. B to Q R 4th	B to Q 2nd
8. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
9. Kt takes P	Kt to K 4th	24. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B
10. R takes Kt	P takes R	25. Q to B 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
11. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to B sq	26. B to Kt 3rd (ch)	B to K 3rd
12. Q takes P	Kt to Kt 3rd	27. Q to K 4th	P to K R 4th
13. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to B 3rd	28. B takes B (ch)	K to B sq
14. Q to K R 5th	Q to K 2nd	29. Q to B 5th (ch)	
15. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 3rd		and Black resigned.

Another interesting game played on this day was that between Messrs. Mortimer and Gunsberg. When Mr. Mortimer is at his best his dashing style of play is very attractive, and Mr. Gunsberg's style is always piquant, and in emergencies resourceful and daring. In this game Mr. Mortimer was not at his best, and was early in the game subjected to a forcible attack. Mr. Gunsberg winding it up with the sacrifice of a Rook, in brilliant style. The result of this day's play was as follows:—

Bird	1 ..	Mason	1 ..	Mortimer	0	Gunsberg	1
Burn	1 ..	Schallopp	0	Zukertort	1	Pollock	0
Taubenhauas ..	1 ..	Blackburne	0	Hanham	0	Mackenzie	1

There was much good steady play on Thursday (the 15th), and a crowd of spectators to witness it. The events of the day were the first defeat of Mr. Gunsberg, his conqueror being M. Taubenhauas, and an unsound sacrifice of his Queen by Mr. Lipschutz when he had a winning game in hand against Pollock. Mackenzie defeated Bird, who, judging from his score so far, is unable to do himself justice, and Mr. Blackburne, laden with "traps," each a caution to Greco, succeeded in alluring Mr. Hanham into one of them. Mr. Mason, who seems likely to prove the drawing master of the masters, drew a long and well-contested game with Mr. Burn. The day's play resulted as follows:—

Mackenzie ..	1 ..	Bird	0	Zukertort	1	Mortimer	0
Mason	1 ..	Burn	1 ..	Lipschutz	0	Pollock	1
Blackburne ..	1 ..	Hanham	0	Gunsberg	0	Taubenhauas ..	1

Friday, the 16th, was perhaps the most interesting day of the series since the commencement. Mr. Blackburne scored the first victory of the day against Mr. Bird. An obsolete variation of the "From" gambit secured him a strong attack and the victory in seventeen moves. The game between Messrs. Burn and Mackenzie attracted most the attention of the spectators. In this encounter Captain Mackenzie suffered his first defeat, after a struggle of five hours' duration. Gunsberg defeated Hanham, whose play, we regret to say, is seriously affected by a bronchial attack, in forty-eight moves. Lipschutz accepted Mortimer's redoubtable Evans' gambit, the latter conducting the attack with great vigour up to the thirtieth move. Here he gave a chance, of which the New York player quickly availed himself, and won shortly afterwards. Zukertort had an easy victory over Taubenhauas, and Mason lost a winning game to Schallopp by thrusting his Queen into a *cul de sac*, wherein she was lost. The day's score was as follows:—

Bird	0 ..	Blackburne ..	1 ..	Mortimer	0	Lipschutz	1
Burn	1 ..	Mackenzie ..	0	Taubenhauas ..	0	Zukertort	1
Schallopp	1 ..	Mason	0	Hanham	0	Gunsberg	1

All the games in the Masters' Tourney were concluded on Saturday, the 17th, before the usual hour of adjournment, four o'clock. The "From" gambit was once more the wreck of a too confiding master. Herr Schallopp adopted it against Captain Mackenzie, with the result shown in the following fragment of the game:—

WHITE (Capt. M.)	BLACK (Herr S.)	WHITE (Capt. M.)	BLACK (Herr S.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th	5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th
2. P takes P	P to Q 3rd	6. P to Q B 3rd	B takes R P
3. P takes P	B takes P	7. Q to R 4th (ch)	
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd		winning a piece.

The game was prolonged to the 29th move, but Black had no chance of recovering his lost piece. The day was notable for the first victory of Mr. Mortimer, and the first defeat of Mr. Burn. The former played a rattling attack against Pollock, sacrificing a piece in the course of it, and came out of the melee with a winning superiority of forces. Blackburne won a Pawn early in the game from Burn, and eventually won the game by the extra Pawn. The game between Dr. Zukertort and Mr. Hanham resulted in a draw. The day's score was:—

Mackenzie ..	1 ..	Schallopp ..	0	Blackburne ..	1 ..	Burn	0
Pollock	0	Mortimer	1	Lipschutz	0	Taubenhauas ..	1
Gunsberg	1 ..	Bird	0	Zukertort	1 ..	Hanham	1

We have not space for details of Monday's play. The score was:—

Bird	0 ..	Zukertort ..	1 ..	Taubenhauas ..	1 ..	Pollock	0
Schallopp	0 ..	Blackburne ..	1 ..	Hanham	1 ..	Lipschutz	0
Burn	0 ..	Gunsberg	1 ..	Mason	unf.	Mackenzie ..	unf.

The great game of Tuesday, the 19th, was that between Messrs. Gunsberg and Schallopp, the latter showing on this occasion that he is equal to the highest flights, although hitherto he has throughout the tourney kept within easy touch of the ground. Schallopp defended the "Ruy Lopez," opening with 4. Kt to K 2nd, afterwards sacrificing two Pawns to secure a rapid development of the pieces. He obtained such a strong attack that, heedless of his Queen being *en prise* at one stage of the game, and his Rook at another, he carried the victory in twenty-three moves. By general consent, this game was declared to be the most brilliant of the tourney. Herr Schallopp has not, at the present writing, any prospect of winning the first prize, but it is quite on the cards that he has spoiled Mr. Gunsberg's chance of the coveted honour. Dr. Zukertort was again unfortunate in committing a gross blunder in his game with Mr. Burn, wherein he left his Queen to be captured by a divergent check of the adverse Bishop. In his game with Lipschutz, Bird adopted the Sicilian defence; it has proved but a poor defence for him throughout this tourney, and he was obliged to lower his colours on the forty-fifth move. Mortimer scored his second victory, defeating Taubenhauas, the Parisian master, in fifty-two moves. Pollock won a well-contested game with Hanham; and the game between Blackburne and Mason was unfinished at the close of play for the day. The following is the day's score:—

Gunsberg ..	0 ..	Schallopp ..	1 ..	Pollock	1 ..	Hanham	0
Zukertort ..	0 ..	Burn	1 ..	Mortimer	1 ..	Taubenhauas ..	0
Lipschutz ..	1 ..	Bird	0	Blackburne ..	unf.	Mason	unf.

The following is the score in the Masters' Tourney at eleven p.m. on Tuesday last:—

Gunsberg ..	5 1/2 ..	4 games to play.	Pollock ..	3 1/2 ..	5 games to play.
Blackburne ..	5 ..	5 ..	Lipschutz ..	3 ..	5 ..
Taubenhaus ..	5 ..	4 ..	Mortimer ..	2 ..	5 ..
Burn ..	4 1/2 ..	5 ..	Mason ..	1 1/2 ..	8 ..
Mackenzie ..	4 1/2 ..	6 ..	Hanham ..	1 1/2 ..	5 ..
Zukertort ..	4 1/2 ..	5 ..	Bird ..	0 1/2 ..	4 ..
Schallonn ..	4 ..	5 ..			

MR. GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Gladstone has bowed gracefully to the decision of the country. The issue of the General Election up to Tuesday being that a combined Conservative and "Unionist" majority of about 117 had been returned adverse to the Gladstone scheme of Home Rule for Ireland—the totals on that date being 317 Conservatives and 76 "Unionists," as against 190 Gladstonians and 85 Parnellites—the constitutional duty of Mr. Gladstone became plain. At the Cabinet Council held in "the little house in Downing-street," on Tuesday (when Earl Granville, we regret to say, was still far from well), Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues determined to resign. A message to that effect was at once transmitted to her Majesty, in anticipation of whose gracious summons to form a new Government the Marquis of Salisbury had hastened his return from the Hôtel Servant, Royat-les-Bains, whither the noble Marquis had proceeded to take the waters for the benefit of his health. It is understood that, as regards the Irish Question, Lord Salisbury will receive the tacit support of the Marquis of Hartington, who is disinclined, however, to accept office in the new Conservative Administration.

AGRICULTURAL SCENES: JULY.

THE STRAWBERRY SEASON.

Perfection is hard to attain. It is a rarity to see a face in which health, beauty, and thought expression harmonise and constitute one of those personalities that can charm the world. The quality of physical form and intellectual character that make up a man or woman constitutes a difficulty that is lessened when the object of perfection is simply animal form, as in the case of a horse or dog, a bird or a fish, or the production of fruit and flowers. Taking the latter, we find the lily so perfect that an attempt to paint it is ridiculed. We would not add to nor take from the rose a single leaf, whilst so complete is the perfume of our carnations, of honeysuckle, and other fragrant plants, that our senses are satisfied, our tastes delighted. Again, upon fruit lavish Nature bestows delights which leaves the palate nothing to desire; and in this English climate the strawberry is a type of perfection. Sight and taste are alike gratified, and the climates of all the world cannot do more than our own English skies and sunshine in producing the "British Queen," that sovereign of all the strawberries. Call the fruit by whatever name you will—

French, Fraisier.	German, Erdbeere.	Dutch, Aardbezie.	Italian, Fragola.	Spanish, Fresa.
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the taste and sight will be always satisfied; the fruit, indeed, reaches perfection in all countries, and is beloved everywhere. Strawberries and cream form a diet for the gods and goddesses of poets, as well as for ordinary mortals; and a creamery party, such as was given last year at Finchley, showed it might rival in popularity the best garden party of the London season.

Those who eat strawberries cannot often know the methods and chances of strawberry-farming. One season may give a fortune to growers, and the next be a worthless one. Usually the market for strawberries is either glutted with fruit, home or foreign, or, from scarcity, buyers have to pay the price of an oyster for a strawberry. This week, the London shops offer strawberries at fourpence a pound; and we hear of a Kentish grower giving free leave to his neighbours to take a run through his gardens and eat as they will of the fine fruit that does not pay him to gather and take to market. Yet only a few days ago a small punnett was worth half a crown! Almost all the varieties of strawberries suffer from dry and very warm weather, and they should be planted in cool and moist ground, well drained, and be sheltered from the scorching rays of the sun. The plant is hardy, and will withstand winter frost without protection; but an excess of winter rains injures them, making the roots rot. When, however, warm weather arrives, the plants require to be plentifully watered, and to be kept cool and moist by a mulching of stable manure and straw. Many districts near to London are famous for their production of strawberries—such as Farnborough and Dartford, in Kent, where old woods have been cleared and converted into strawberry-gardens. The wood strawberry is, in fact, a variety, and may be gathered from June to September. It is common to all the woods of the northern hemisphere, preferring the hill slopes. The Alpine strawberry is an improvement on the common wood fruit. The once favourite variety, "Hautbois," is now superseded by numerous new sorts, which attest the skill and success of horticulturists. We have now the Scarlet strawberry, the Chili strawberry, the Pine Apple, Admiral Dundas, Barnes's White, Two Coloured, Carolina Superba, the Doctor Hogg, Doctor Morère, Doctor Nicaise, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Malakoff, the Eleanor, the Elisa, the Elton, General Chanzy, Glory of Zuidwyck, the Jucunda, La Chalonaise, La Constante, La Reine, Louis Vilmorin, the Lucas, the Lucie, the Marguerite, the May Queen, Napoleon the Third, the Premier, the Princess Royal, the Sabreur, Sir Charles Napier, Sir Joseph Paxton, Souvenir de Kieff, Vicomtesse Hericart, Victoria, the Wonderful or Myatt's Prolific, &c. But of all, the British Queen, with its vermilion red colour, its firm and white flesh, juicy and sugary, its perfume and fine flavour, is one of the best of all strawberries for quality. Our artist gives us the sunny side of the peach in his picture of strawberry-girls, but the real strawberry gatherers—beginning their work before daylight and again renewing it late in the evening, so that market carts and railway may get their loads—are wanting in picturesqueness, forming ragged troops of the hop-picking type, in contrast with the sweetness, freshness, and delicacy of the beautiful fruit they gather. As a July scene, strawberry gathering is an agricultural occupation that may be seen in full swing within fifteen miles of St. Paul's, whilst in Covent-garden and upon our street-stalls the gathered fruit makes a patch of colour which delights the eye and invites the gazer to regale himself and friends.

Mr. Ingle Joyce and Mr. Alexander Dauneay have been elected members of the committee of the Bar Library, Royal Courts of Justice.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher began his lecturing tour in Exeter Hall on Monday night, when his theme was "The Reign of the Common People."

General Sir Edward Hamley was present last Saturday at the annual drill inspection connected with the Board Schools of the metropolis, in the Lambeth Palace field. The Society of Arts' challenge banner was awarded to the Gideon-road School, Battersea.

The sale of the Duke of Marlborough's pictures and porcelain, removed from Blenheim Palace, has been commenced this week at the well-known auction-rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. This, the most important art sale of the season, was first announced to take place in June, but was postponed in consequence of the general election. The collection, for the convenience of sale, has been divided into three portions, and will altogether occupy eight days in disposal. It contains 1000 lots, including pictures, Oriental porcelain, English china, miniatures, and carvings in ivory.



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AGRICULTURAL SCENES: JULY—STRAWBERRY GATHERING.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION: THE INDIAN EMPIRE.



RAJPOOT.



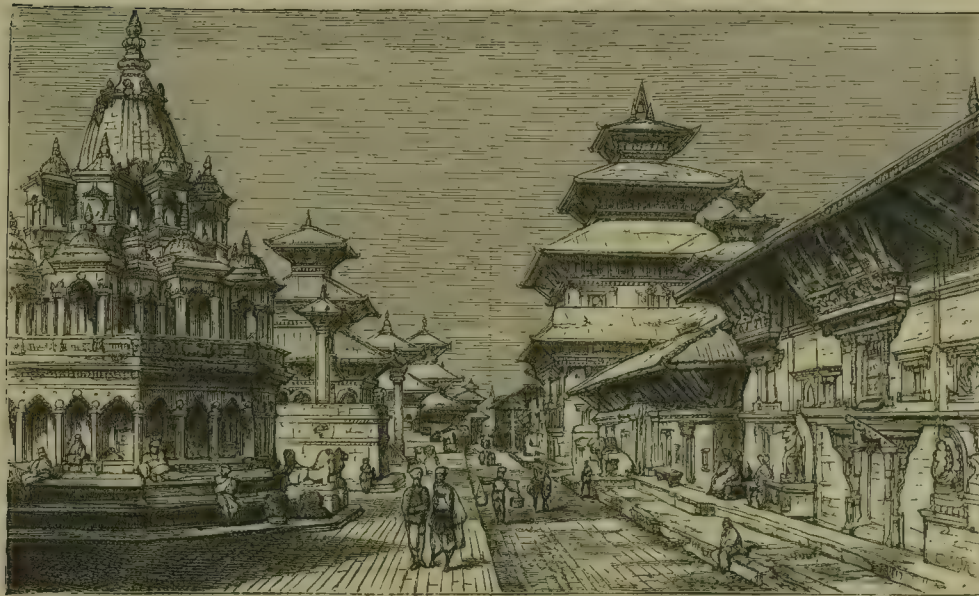
BUDDHIST TEMPLE OF GYA, BENGAL.



PUNJABEE.



NATIVE OF BOMBAY.



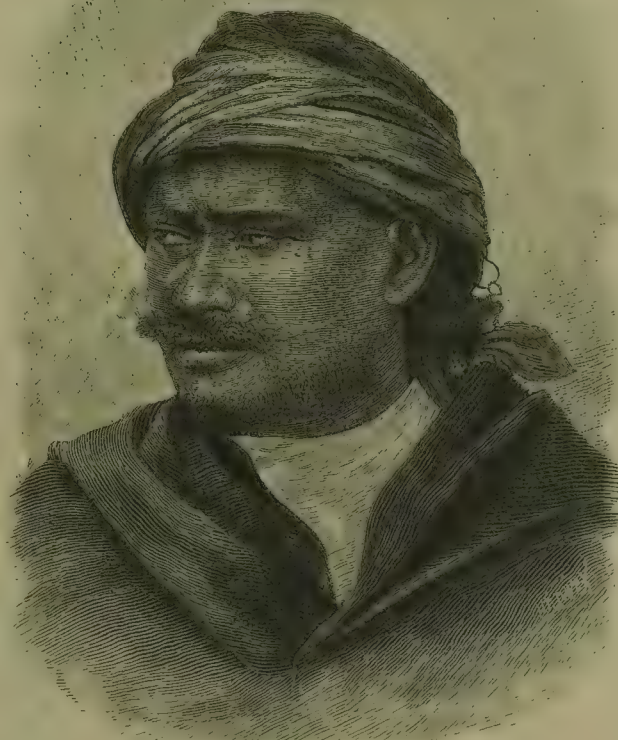
STREET NEAR THE PALACE, NEPAUL.



SANTHAL (BENGAL).



MODE OF WEARING THE HAIR IN CASHMERE.



RAJPOOT RAJAH.



LEPCHA GIRL (SIKKIM).



PRINCE OF WALES.
4 guns, 10,000 tons, 6210 h.p.

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10 guns, 3700 tons, 7330 h.p.

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4 guns, 3400 tons, 1670 h.p.

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9 guns, 5300 tons, 3370 h.p.

MEDINA.
3 guns, 963 tons, 310 h.p.

TEMERAIRE.
8 guns, 6540 tons, 7500 h.p.

TOURMALINE.
12 guns, 2120 tons, 1970 h.p.

DIACCHANTE.
14 guns, 4130 tons, 5400 h.p.
TORPEDO BOAT.

HERCULES.
14 guns, 8000 tons, 6750 h.p.

RUPERT.
4 guns, 5460 tons, 4600 h.p.

DELLISIE.
4 guns, 4070 tons, 2200 h.p.

MINOTAUR.
17 guns, 10,600 tons, 6700 h.p.

TORPEDO BOAT.

COMUS.
12 guns, 2300 tons, 2400 h.p.

GLATTON.
2 guns, 4010 tons, 2670 h.p.

MONARCH.
7 guns, 5200 tons, 7000 h.p.

TYPES OF THE ROYAL NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The various shooting matches in the long programme of the National Rifle Association have been contested, day by day, at the ranges on Wimbledon Common, since those mentioned in our last report, which covered only the earlier days of that week. In the competition for the Queen's Prize, the general scoring for the first stage was scarcely, on the whole, equal to last year's, and the gusty wind of Wednesday week was fatal to many of the competitors at the second range. On Thursday, Corporal G. Souter, of the 1st Gordon Highlanders, scored thirty at six hundred yards, making, with the two previous ranges, ninety-six, and became the winner of the bronze medal and badge. Colour-Sergeant Barrett, of the 2nd Lancashire, scored ninety-three; there were three scores of ninety-two, four of ninety-one, and two of ninety. On Friday, Private J. Marr, 1st Cheshire, won the St. George's Challenge Vase, the Dragon Cup, gold jewel, and £30, with his score of 35 points, the highest possible. Having, according to the regulations, to fire three more rounds, or tie shots, after making the "possible," he first made a bull's-eye on the wrong target, then followed it by two more on his own. Last year, this trophy was won on a quadruple tie of 34 points. The competition is a rich one, including 155 prizes of the money value of £745, of which the winner takes £30, besides the cup and jewel; the vase itself of course goes to the regiment. The Windmill Competition

(200 and 500 yards) ended on Thursday; the highest score of 66, out of a possible 70, was obtained by four competitors—Sergeant Howell, of the 3rd Surrey, 31 and 35; Sergeant Dods, of the 1st Dumfries, 33 and 33; Private Robinson, of the 1st Lanark, 33 and 33; and Private Andrews, of Woolwich, 33 and 33. Howell, having the best score at the longest range, won the first prize. On Saturday, the shooting in the second stage of the competition for the Queen's Prize resulted in a tie for the silver medal between Captain Cortis, 2nd Sussex, and Private Jackson, 1st Lincoln. The accumulated scores of both in the first and second stages of the competition reached the total of 194; and on the tie shots being fired Cortis was declared the winner of the silver medal, and headed the list of the hundred marksmen to compete in the final stage of the contest. Captain Cortis won the silver medal in 1872. The next highest scores were those of Sergeant Barnes, 2nd Somerset; Sergeant Scott, 2nd Perth; and Sergeant Howell, 3rd Surrey, who had 193 each; Sergeant-Instructor Wace, Hon. Artillery Company, and Private Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, following with 192 each; and Captain Dibb, 1st East Yorkshire, with 191. Then followed three scores of 190, seven of 188, eight of 187, seven of 186, six of 185, ten of 184, and one of 183; giving an average per man of 186.46 points. The second stage of the shooting for the Prince of Wales's Prize was completed, Sergeant-Major Gaudin, of Jersey, being the winner. The Shropshire team won the China Challenge Cup, and the 1st Westmoreland the Belgian Challenge Vase. On Sunday,

there was a religious service in the camp, under the bell tent, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Hole. On Monday, the competition began for the Corporation of the City of London Prize, shot for by Indian and Colonial Volunteers. The Mullens Prize for teams shooting at moving objects at unknown distances was won by the 1st Berks, who were the successful team last year. In this competition the shooting showed a decided improvement on previous years. The final stage for the Queen's Prize took place on Tuesday; the winner, making a total score of 265, which was equalled by two competitors, was Mr. C. H. Jackson, a private of the 1st Lincoln Volunteer Battalion, who is a bookseller and stationer at Grimsby. The other two who made an equal combined score at the different ranges were Colour-Sergeant Barrett, 2nd Lancashire, and Corporal Richardson, 2nd Cambridge University. To decide their positions they fired five shots each, and in this Jackson scored 11, winning the "Blue Riband" of the meeting; Barrett made 7, and Richardson 5. Captain Cortis left off with a score of 257. The badges and next prizes in this competition were taken by Colour-Sergeant Barrett, Corporal Richardson, Captain Davies, 1st Glamorgan, Private Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, and others.

We present an illustration in our large Engraving of the manoeuvres of the squads of yeomanry cavalry engaged in the competition for the Loyd Lindsay prize; they have to ride, four together, two of them dismount, and fire while the horses are held by their comrades.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON'S Herald Office, Plain Sketches, 38, Pall Mall, London, W. Designs of man and wife included. Crest engraved on seals, rings, brooches, and steel pens, &c. Gold Seal with crest, 2s. Solid Gold Ring, 1s. 6d. Hall-marked, with crest, 2s. Medal of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 9d. T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order. T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS by CULLETON. Fifty best quality, 2s. 6d. post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate, Wedding Cards, 50 each, 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 13s. 6d. T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

NOTICE.

GILLOW'S FURNITURE. 406, OXFORD-STREET.

IN consequence of the Retirement of a Member of the Firm, Messrs. GILLOW are now offering

THE WHOLE OF THEIR VALUABLE STOCK OF FURNITURE

AT A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR CASH.

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MANUFACTORIES: LONDON and LANCASTER.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI NICOLINI writes:—"Your English jewellery pleases me. It is artistic and pretty, and I have found the stones of good quality."—J. W. BENSON'S Wedding and Bridesmaids' Presents, 25, Old Bond-street, London, W.

"THEY come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen." 6d. and 1s. per Box, of all Stationers.

DRESS SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA DRESS SHIRTS, to wear with one stud, centre of front, sixteen different sizes, 14 in. to 18 in. neck, ready for use, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d.—R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA.—"The most perfect fitting made." Observe, Gentlemen, the quality of the shirts of the best quality should try FORD'S EUREKA. 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d.—R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

FORD'S EGIDIUS. The only Wool Fabric that never shrinks in washing. Gentlemen's Under-vests, six different sizes, 3s. 6d. each; Pants, with belt-bands, 6s. 6d.; Half-hose, 1s. 6d., all to match. Three different colours, Patterns and self-measure free by post. R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

EGIDIUS.—The only Flannel Shirts that never shrink in washing, not if washed 100 times. Soft as silk, and elastic. Can be worn without an undershirt. Made in several mixed colours, greys, drabs, browns, &c. Three for 3s. Patterns and self-measure free by post. R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS at HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London. WRITING-TABLE SETS, IN OXIDIZED SILVER, CHINA, and POLISHED BRASS, from 21s. to £10. DRESSING CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, JEWEL CASES, ENVELOPE CASES, CASES OF IVORY BRUSHES, STATIONERY CABINETS, SCENT BOTTLES, WRITING CASES, CIGAR CASES, INKSTANDS, LIQUEUR CASES, CANDLESTICKS, TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS, Morocco, wit' Hall-marked Silver Fittings, £5 5s., £10 10s., £15, £20, £30 to £50. PORTRAIT ALBUMS, best make, 10s. 6d. to £5. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES and SCREENS, to hold 2 to 24 Portraits. And a large assortment of NOVELTIES, from 5s. to £5. RODRIGUES, 42, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

FURNISH on NORMAN and STACEY'S HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. One, Two, or Three Years. No deposit.—Offices: 79, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; Branches at 121, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 9, Liverpool-street, E.C.

BINDING the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Half-yearly Volumes bound in the new appropriate Covers, with gilt edges, at 5s. 6d. each, if sent carriage free to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 16, New-st.-sq., Fleet-st. The only Binders authorised by the Proprietors.

PASTEL PAINTING and OIL PAINTING. Handbooks 1s. each, 1s. 1d. post-free. LECHERTIER, BARBE and CO., Universal Artists' Colourmen, 9, Regent-street, W.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and safest aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, and children. Of all Chemists.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this specific, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Unequalled as a dressing. It causes growth, arrests falling, and its use defies detection. The most harmless and effective restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials free. Agents, R. HOVENDE and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—Robare's AUREOLINE produces the beautiful golden colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all principal Perfumers and Chemists throughout the world. Agents, R. HOVENDE and SONS, 31 and 32, Berners-st., W.

KEATING'S POWDER.—Kills bugs, moths, fleas, and all insects (perfectly unvalued). Harmless to everything but insects. Tins, 6d. and 1s. WORMS IN CHILDREN are easily, surely, and with perfect safety got rid of by using KEATING'S WORM TABLETS. Tins, 1s. 1d. each.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. PACKETS.

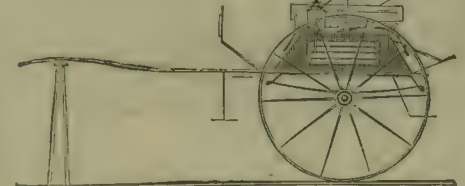
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Consumption annually exceeds 25,000,000 lb.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.

Sold Everywhere.



THE PRINCE CART.

PRICE 45 GUINEAS CASH, or 16½ Guineas per annum, on the Three Years' System.

ALWAYS ON VIEW AT THE

BURLINGTON CARRIAGE COMPANY, 315 and 317, Oxford-street, W.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, rheumatism.

TO LADIES.



The experience of over 140 years has established the character of these Pills as a safe, efficacious, and truly invaluable medicine. Beware of deleterious compounds. The name of Dr. John Hooper, in white letters, on the special Government stamp, is a proof of genuineness. Apply to Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors at home or abroad.

ADAMS'S FURNITURE POLISH.

THE NEW CIGARETTE, excelling all other Brands. Imported direct from Havana.

LA "HIDALGUIA" CIGARETTES.

MADE IN HAVANA, FROM THE CHOICEST HAVANA TOBACCO.

Wrapped in paper specially prepared—Tobacco Pulp Paper, Maize Paper, Pectoral Paper, Rice Paper. Do not stick to the lips. Do not stain the fingers. Can be smoked in the house without the disagreeable burnt paper odour so usual to Cigarettes. Only the delicate aroma of the choicest Havana Tobacco perceptible when smoking these delicious Cigarettes.

ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR THE HIDALGUIA CIGARETTES.

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Beetham's Glycerine AND Cucumber

Is Invaluable during the SUMMER MONTHS

For PRESERVING the COMPLEXION

from the effects of the HOT SUN, WINDS,

HARD WATER, &c.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED

IN THE HOTTEST WEATHER,

and entirely Removes and Prevents all

SUNBURN, REDNESS, IRRITATION, TAN, &c.,

and renders the Skin delicately

SOFT, SMOOTH, AND WHITE.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the SKIN

ever produced, and NO LADY who values her complexion should ever be without it.

All IRRITATION from the Bites or Stings of Insects is also allayed by its use. Bottles, 1s. and 2s. 6d., of all Chemists. Free for 3d. extra by the Sole Makers,

M. BEETHAM and SON,

CHEMISTS, CHELTENHAM.

DO YOU SHAVE YOURSELF?

DOES YOUR RAZOR CUT?

The latter of these two questions will be easy to solve by

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ESCOTT'S PATENT ECLIPSE

SPRING DRAW-OUT RAZOR STROP.

Without knowing it, you injure your Razor by stropping

it on the old-fashioned miniature knife-board. Why go

to business with a

BLEEDING and SMARTING CHIN,

when by using the

PATENT ECLIPSE STROP, AND

THE KING'S RAZOR,

you would be assured a comfortable and easy shave?

The strop is of cylindrical form, and after you have

drawn it out for the purpose of stropping a razor it

returns of its own accord to its place in the case, and is

thereby always protected from grit, dust, &c., such

enemies to the edge of a razor. Ask your Hairdresser to

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ESCOTT'S PATENT ECLIPSE STROPS,

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THE KING'S RAZOR.

PRICES:

RAZORS, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each; 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and

8s. 6d. per pair, in strong and elegant case.

STROPS, 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s., and 7s. 6d. each.

Wholesale and Retail,

H. ESCOTT, 135, Fenchurch-street, E.C.,

and all Hairdressers, Cutlers, &c.

THE OLDEST AND BEST.

"THE QUEEN"

Feels no hesitation in recommending its use.—

Dec. 22, 1883.

Sold by Grocers, Ironmongers, Cabinetmakers,

Opticians, &c.

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BENJAMIN EDGINGTON'S

Water Repellent

GREEN ROT-PROOF

RICK CLOTHS.



With Poles, Ropes, and Blocks complete.

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Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS are authorised to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ISSUE of 725,000 SHARES of £10 each, in the

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL COMPANY.

Incorporated by 48 and 49 Vic., cap. 188 (Royal Assent, Aug. 6, 1885). Authorised Share Capital, £8,000,000, in 800,000 Shares of £10 each, of which 75,000 have been allotted since the formation of the Company. Price of issue, par, or £10 per Share. Payable 20s. per Share on Application; payable 20s. per Share on Allotment; and the remainder by instalments, at intervals of not less than three months, and not exceeding £1 each, or £2 10s in any twelve months.

The Company have entered into a contract with Messrs. Lucas and Aird for the execution of the whole of the works within four years from their commencement, for the sum of £5,750,000, being £561,137 less than the Parliamentary Estimates

Interest at the rate of .£4 per cent per annum will, in accordance with the "Manchester Ship Canal Act, 1886," be paid during the period of four years required for the construction of the works upon all amounts called up and paid on the Shares.

The liability of a Shareholder is absolutely limited to the amount remaining unpaid upon the Shares he holds.

DIRECTORS.

DANIEL ADAMSON, C.E., J.P., The Towers, Didsbury, near Manchester, engineer, Chairman.
SIR JOSEPH COCKSEY LEE, J.P., 56, Mosley street, Manchester, merchant, Deputy Chairman.
ALDERMAN W. H. BAILEY, J.P., Salford, engineer.
HENRY BODDINGTON, Jun., Manchester, brewer.
JACOB BRIGHT, M.P., Alderley, Cheshire, merchant.
WILLIAM FLETCHER, Eagle Foundry, Salford, engineer.
CHARLES PATON HENDERSON, Jun., J.P., Pine Cliff, Torquay.
ALDERMAN RICHARD HUSBAND, J.P., Seedley, Manchester.
WILLIAM HENRY HOULDSWORTH, M.P., Norbury Booths Hall, Knutsford, cotton-spinner.
RICHARD JAMES, The Grange, Urnston, merchant.
JOSEPH LEIGH J.P., Bank Hall, Heaton Mersey, cotton-spinner.
JAMES E. PLATT, Bruntwood, Cheadle, engineer.
SAMUEL RADCLIFFE PLATT, D.L., J.P., Werneth Park, Oldham, engineer.
JOHN ROGERSON, J.P., A. Inst. C.E., Croxdale Hall, Durham.
JOHN RYLANDS, J.P., Longford Hall, Stretford, merchant.
BANKERS.—The National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), Mosley-street, Manchester.
ENGINEER.—E. Leader Williams, M. Inst. C.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.—James Abernethy, Past President Inst. C.E., F.R.S.E.
SOLICITORS.—Grundy, Kershaw, Saxon, and Samson, Manchester.
PROVISIONAL MANAGER.—Marshall Stevens.
SECRETARY.—Alfred H. Whitworth.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been incorporated for the following amongst other purposes:—

(a) To construct a Ship Canal from the River Mersey at Eastham, near Liverpool, past Ellesmere Port, Western Point, and Runcorn, to Warrington, Salford, and Manchester, available for the largest class of ocean steamers, with Docks at Manchester, Salford, and Warrington, and other Incidental Works.

(b) To purchase the entire undertakings of the existing Bridgewater Navigation Company, Limited, including the Bridgewater Canals, the Runcorn and Weston Canal, the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, the Runcorn Docks, the Duke's Dock in Liverpool, and all that Company's Warehouses, Wharves, Buildings, Lands, Rents, Rights, and Privileges, as a going concern.

The object of the Canal is to afford the cheapest means for the transit of merchandise and minerals of all kinds between English and foreign ports, and the manufacturing towns and coalfields of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire, and the adjacent industrial districts. The Canal will constitute the nearest port capable of accommodating steamers of 1000 tons and upwards to, and will conveniently serve, a district covering an area of 7500 square miles, and containing a population of over 7,000,000, including nearly all the Lancashire cotton trade, the main portions of the Lancashire and South Yorkshire coalfields, the Cheshire salt trade, the Staffordshire pottery and iron trades, and a great proportion of the Lancashire chemical trade.

The Canal will enable ships of the largest as well as of smaller tonnage to trade direct between Manchester, Warrington, and Runcorn, and all ports across the seas or coastwise; and merchandise will be conveyed to and from those towns without the cost and delay of transshipment or breaking bulk at intermediate ports and railway stations; and this alone will effect a saving greater than any possible reduction in the Liverpool dock dues or in railway charges.

There will be tidal-gates at the entrance to the Canal, which will be worked as locks at low water, so that large vessels can enter and leave at almost any state of the tide, instead of only during a period of forty minutes of each tide, as at Liverpool. The sill of the largest entrance-lock will have 10 ft. greater depth of water over it than the deepest dock entrance in Liverpool. Small vessels will be able to enter and leave at any time.

Vessels will be able to navigate the Canal with safety at a speed of five miles an hour, and it is estimated that the journey from the entrance at Eastham to Manchester will be accomplished in eight hours, which is much less time than is now taken to cart goods from ship to rail in Liverpool, and to carry them thence by rail to Manchester.

A large Port will be created more than thirty miles nearer to the great manufacturing districts of Lancashire, to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and to Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire; and foreign, as well as Irish, Scotch, and other coastwise produce, will be delivered direct into the greatest consuming district in the world, so that in this, as in other ways, the Ship Canal will be a great national benefit.

Manchester is already the centre of the cotton trade, and has very large provision, corn, cattle, and fish markets. But large quantities of the provisions, corn, and timber consumed in the Manchester district, and actually sold in the Manchester markets, are stored at the ports of Liverpool, Hull, Fleetwood, Grimsby, West Hartlepool, and Goole, and the necessity for this cripples the trade of the district and of the country, by the cost and time expended in transshipment, and in the transit to and from those ports.

The proportion of the shipping trade of the country that, according to population, could be allocated to the Ship Canal as the nearest port is at least 21,000,000 tons per annum, and although for the Canal to secure a remunerative revenue it will not be necessary to get more than 3,000,000 tons of cargo, it should be remembered:—

(a) That the industrial community, of which Manchester is the great centre, contributes in value fully two thirds of the entire exports of the United Kingdom.

(b) That as regards imports, a district which furnishes so considerable a proportion of the exports made largely from imported raw materials, and which is almost wholly dependent for its food supplies upon other parts of the United Kingdom, or the Colonies and foreign countries, must of necessity absorb a far greater proportion of the imports and of coasting traffic than its share pro rata, averaged according to its proportion of the entire population of the country.

(c) That the shipping trade using the ports of the United Kingdom amounts to upwards of three tons of cargo per head of the population per annum.

The low rates at which the Canal Company will be able to accommodate traffic will make successful competition impracticable, and as a saving of 50 per cent in Dock Rates and Railway Charges will be effected on all sea-borne goods destined for Manchester, and a proportionate saving on the same class of goods destined for other towns, according to their proximity to the Canal and to other ports, there will be a material saving to the importer or exporter on every ton of goods brought or sent by the Canal, which is therefore certain to secure a very large trade.

There will inevitably arise along the banks of the Canal many industries in themselves involving traffic, and with the experience gained in the cases of the Clyde, the Tyne, and other improved waterways, such industries may be expected to be of great magnitude, and the Canal will necessarily do a considerable local traffic between different points throughout its course.

The Ship Canal will be for all practical purposes a Dock from end to end, thirty-five miles in length, and additional side basins and lay-byes can be constructed at any point without dock gates and at small expense, which will enable vessels of the largest tonnage to load and discharge alongside works of any description, or at railway sidings.

BRIDGEWATER UNDERTAKINGS.

The Act provides that the Bridgewater Navigation Company shall sell the whole of the Bridgewater undertakings to the Company for £1,710,000. These undertakings consist of:—

(a) "The Bridgewater Canal Undertaking," which includes the Canals known as the Bridgewater Canals, and the Runcorn and Weston Canal, also extensive warehouses and wharf accommodation in Manchester, docks and warehouses at Runcorn, and the Duke's Dock and large warehouses in Liverpool; and

(b) "The Mersey and Irwell Undertaking," which includes the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, and the Runcorn and Latchford Canal, also extensive warehouses at Manchester and Warrington, and the Old Quay Docks at Runcorn.

The Mersey and Irwell Navigation will be absorbed in the construction of the Ship Canal; but the Bridgewater Canals form a separate undertaking, and will continue to be a barge navigation between Manchester and Liverpool (via Runcorn), and will constitute a most valuable feeder and distributor of traffic to and from the Ship Canal, by connecting it with the Pottery and Iron Districts of Staffordshire (via the Trent and Mersey Canal), the Wigan District, and the South Lancashire Coal fields (via Barton), and with nearly all the towns engaged in the Cotton Trade, and with Yorkshire and Derbyshire (via the Rochdale and other Canals).

For adjustment of values £460,000 is treated as the cost of the Company of the Mersey and Irwell undertaking, and the amount, £1,250,000, remaining as the cost of the Bridgewater undertaking, will make the purchase a good investment, whether looked at separately or as part of the general undertaking of the Company. The average net income of the Bridgewater undertakings during the last five years has been upwards of £60,000 per annum. It has been derived from the Bridgewater Canals and those other portions of the Bridge-

water undertakings which will continue in full operation notwithstanding the construction of the Ship Canal. The Bridgewater Canal Undertaking is in good working order. For several years a large sum has been annually spent out of income upon permanent improvements, which are now nearly completed.

The Directors are satisfied that the trade of the Bridgewater Canals will, under the management of the Ship Canal Company, be capable of considerable development by the removal of the bar tolls which obstruct through traffic, and by the opening of the Canal to general carriers.

The purchase of the Bridgewater undertakings will be completed as soon as the necessary capital has been subscribed, and the immediate receipt of an income will be thereby secured.

CAPITAL OUTLAY.

Messrs. Lucas and Aird have entered into a contract with the Company to construct the Ship Canal, with the Docks at Manchester, Salford, and Warrington, the branch Railways, and all the accommodation and incidental works authorised and required by the Company's Act, and to complete the same within four years from their commencement for the sum of	£5,750,000
The cost of the Bridgewater Canal Undertaking and the Mersey and Irwell Undertaking is fixed by the Act at	1,710,000
The other Land necessary for the construction of the Works, including the cost of purchase and conveyance, will be, according to Estimates carefully prepared and submitted to Parliament	802,936
And the Preliminary Expenses, being the cost of the Act	146,000
	£8,408,936

In addition to the authorised Share Capital of £8,000,000, the Company has borrowing powers to the extent of not less than £1,812,000, making the total authorised capital £9,812,000, a sum sufficient to enable the Company to complete the construction of the Works, and to pay interest on share and borrowed capital, and all expenses incurred during construction.

The Company has power, under special Act of Parliament, to pay interest or dividend out of capital on the amount from time to time paid up upon the Shares during the time authorised for the completion of the Works, provided the aggregate amount so paid shall not exceed £752,000. This power will enable the Company to pay interest at the rate of .£4 per cent per annum upon all called-up capital during the period of four years required for the completion of the Works.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES OF WORKING AND MAINTENANCE.

SHIP CANAL.—The Suez and Amsterdam Canals afford the best existing data for an estimate, but important differences will exist between them and the Ship Canal, in favour of the latter. Waterways have a great advantage over Railways and other modes of transit, in respect of working expenses and cost of maintenance, as while the traffic increases the working expenses remain almost stationary.

It is estimated that the expenses of working and maintaining the Ship Canal, exclusive of the Docks, but including a part of the General Management expenses, will not exceed £2000 per mile, which would give a maximum total for the Canal of

DOCKS.—For the cost of working and maintaining Docks there are numerous examples, but in most cases the cost of handling the traffic is included in the accounts as working expenses. It is estimated that the expenses of working and maintaining the Manchester, Salford, and Warrington Docks, including the remainder of the General Management expenses, but exclusive of all costs attending the handling or warehousing of traffic, which are paid for separately, will not exceed £100 per acre of water space. This rate is a high one for modern docks, and would give a maximum total for the docks of	34,200
Total estimate for working and maintenance of the Ship Canal and Docks	£104,200

ESTIMATED TRAFFIC AND REVENUE.

The estimates of Revenue were fully discussed when the Bill was considered before the Select Committees of Parliament, and the following statements are based on the calculations then made:—

A traffic of only 3,000,000 tons of General Goods would pay—	
In Canal tolls (half the existing railway rates) and in wharfage (half the existing dock and town dues upon goods) at least	£750,000
With ship dues (less than those charged at Liverpool)	75,000
Add average net income of the Bridgewater Canal Undertaking	60,000
	£885,000
Deduct—Working expenses, as above	£104,200
Interest upon £1,800,000 borrowed capital, at 4 per cent	72,000
	176,200
Net income	£708,800

Being sufficient, if ship dues are charged, to pay a dividend of 8 per cent upon the total Share Capital of the Company; or, if ship dues are not charged, a dividend of more than 7 per cent upon the same amount of capital, and in either case to carry £69,000 per annum to a reserve fund.

This estimate is undoubtedly a small one. It does not include any revenue from coastwise traffic, or from low-class traffic, such as coal, salt, and iron ore, for which separate accommodation is provided at different points along the line of the Ship Canal, and a very moderate shipment of such traffic would largely increase the net revenue: nor does it include any revenue from portage and other services, chargeable to merchants under the Act at actual cost, plus 10 per cent as profit to the Company. The total traffic in and out of the Port of Liverpool amounts to upwards of 15,000,000 tons of cargo. The amount of traffic included in the above estimate is, in fact, less than the estimated increase during the past five years of the trade of the district, which can be served by the Canal, and it is, therefore, reasonable to expect that before the Canal Works can be completed the increase of the trade of the district will be sufficient to furnish a remunerative traffic to the Ship Canal without removing existing trade from any other port.

The Directors are satisfied that a much larger quantity of traffic will use the Ship Canal; and the traffic expected was described in great detail in the Tables placed before the Parliamentary Committees of 1884 and 1885. They showed a probable traffic in various specified articles, including coastwise, low-class goods, and local trade, at the end of seven years, amounting to 9,649,316 tons, giving a revenue—

In Canal tolls and wharfage, of	£1,492,282
With dues upon shipping, less than those charged at Liverpool, of	187,500
Profit of 10 per cent upon portage, if charged only at an average rate of 6d. per ton	24,123
Average net income of Bridgewater Canal Undertaking	60,000
	£1,763,905
Deduct—Working expenses (say)	120,000
Interest as above	72,000
	192,000
Net income	£1,571,905

Sufficient to pay a dividend of 18 per cent upon the total Share Capital of the Company, and to accumulate a Reserve Fund at the rate of £131,905 per annum.

Applications for Shares may be made on the annexed Form, and must be forwarded, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per Share, to Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, or to any of the Banks named below, from whom Forms of Application may be obtained.

Where no Allotment is made the Deposit will be returned without deduction, and where partial Allotment is made the surplus Deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on Allotment.

The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPENED on Tuesday, July 20, and CLOSED on or before Friday, July 23.

Applications for Shares may be made on the accompanying Form to Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, London; the National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), at Manchester; or at any of its various branches throughout the kingdom; or to any of the following Banks:—

The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, Limited.	The Oldham Joint-Stock Bank, Limited.
The Manchester and Salford Bank, Limited.	The Bank of Bolton, Limited.
Messrs. Cunliffes, Brooks, and Company.	The Ashton, Stalybridge, and Glossop Bank, Limited.
The Manchester and County Bank, Limited.	The Adelphi Bank, Limited.
The Union Bank of Manchester, Limited.	Messrs. John Stuart and Company.
The Consolidated Bank, Limited.	Messrs. James Sewell and Nephew.
The Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Limited.	The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited.
The Manchester Joint-Stock Bank, Limited.	The Old Bank, Chester.
Parr's Banking Company, Limited.	

No.....

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL COMPANY.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To be sent to and retained by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, New-court, E.C.

To the Directors of the Manchester Ship Canal Company.

Gentlemen,—Having paid, on your account, to Messrs. the sum of £ being a Deposit of £1 per Share on Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any smaller number you may allot me, upon the terms and conditions of the Prospectus of the Company, dated July, 1886, and I request you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders in respect of the Shares which you may allot to me.

Signature.....
Name in full.....
Description.....
Address.....
Date of application.....

NEW MUSIC.
NEW DANCE MUSIC.
POLKAS.
P. BUCALOSSI. COLONIAL.
P. BUCALOSSI. COLONIAL.
VALSES.
P. BUCALOSSI. NIGHT AND MORN.
P. BUCALOSSI. NIGHT AND MORN.
2s. each net.
G. J. PELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and 13, Poultry, E.C.

METZLER and CO.'S NEW DANCE MUSIC.
Now being played with the greatest success by
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SONNENSCHN. Waltz. CAROLINE LOWTHIAN.
DAPHNE. Waltz. MAY OSTERLE.
LES FLEURS. Waltz. WALDTREFFEL.
GO AS YOU PLEASE. Polka. FAHRBACH.
MEPHISTO. Polka. PERCY REVE.
Price 2s. each net, post-free.
METZLER and Co., 42, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

KIRKMAN and SON,
3 and 9, SOHO-SQUARE, W.
INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL, 1885. HIGHEST AWARD
for General Excellence of
GRAND and COTTAGE PIANOS.

KIRKMAN and SON'S PIANOS are
remarkable for their pure and brilliant tone, and are
unsurpassed for power and durability.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of
18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 13, Rue de Mail,
Paris, Makers to Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of
Wales, CAUTION the Public that Pianos are being sold
bearing the name of "Erard" which are not of their manufacture.
For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great
Marlborough-st., where new Pianos can be obtained from 50 gs.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—COTTAGES, from
50 guineas.
OBLIQUES, from 85 guineas.
GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS.
Inventions from 1864 to 1884, including the Patent Tuning
Apparatus, possessing the power to outlast any other piano.
JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Pianoforte Manufacturers,
18, 20, and 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

MOORE and MOORE'S Iron Pianofortes.
From 36 guineas, on Three-Years' System, carriage free.
Liberal Discount for cash. Illustrated Price-Lists post-free.
Pianofortes from 14 guineas.—104 and 105, Bishopsgate Within.

J. B. CRAMER and CO., 207 and 209,
Regent-street, London, W., have a choice selection of
upwards of 100 SECOND-HAND Grand, Oblique, Cottage, and
Square PIANOFORTES and PIANETTES, by the great
makers, at exceptionally low prices: also, 400 church,
chamber, grand, and cabinet organs, harmoniums, and
American organs, either for cash, by easy payments, or on
their Three-Years' System.

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PIANOFORTES for SALE at from 25 to 250 guineas.
PIANOFORTES for HIRE.

PIANOS.—860 Pianos, 350 American Organs.
Immediate Sale. In consequence of the retirement of
the Senior Partner of the firm of T. D'ALMAINE and CO.
(Established 100 years) the whole of the above stock is now
offered at an enormous reduction in price, to effect a speedy
sale. Easy Terms arranged; and ten years' warranty given
with every Instrument. Pianos, 12 guineas, 15 guineas,
17 guineas, 20 guineas, &c. Organs, 5 guineas, 11 guineas,
15 guineas, 21 guineas, &c. T. D'ALMAINE and CO., 91,
Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

THOMAS OETZMANN and CO.
PIANOS. £15; PIANOS, £25; PIANOS, £35.
An opportunity now offers to those who are able to pay
cash, of purchasing really good Pianos by Broadwood, Collard,
Erard, and other good makers at nominal prices.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

£15.—COTTAGE PIANO, full compass of
seven octaves, walnut case, iron plate. Had little wear.
Cash only.
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£25.—BROADWOOD PIANO, nearly new.
Has only been in use a few months. For cash only.
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£35.—COLLARD and COLLARD
COTTAGE PIANO, in handsome carved Walnut Wood
case, repetition check-action, beautiful. Cash only.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street.

SPECIAL OFFER.—MUSICAL BOXES by
the original Nicole and Lefebvre, Makers, at greatly
reduced prices. A large stock of new and best French
Catalogues (just issued), with tunes and prices, gratis and
post-free.
WALES and MULLOCH,
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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA,
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
Four times the strength of Cocos Thickened or Weakened
with Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and in reality cheaper.
The Faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly diges-
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keeps for years in all climates. Requires no cooking. A tea-
spoonful to Breakfast-Cup costing less than a halfpenny.
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ANTIBILIOUS
PILLS.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
FOR LIVER.
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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off,
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FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly
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JAY'S
PERIODICAL SALE OF ACCUMULATED
STOCK.

MESSRS. JAY, in accordance with a custom
of the trade, beg to announce the DISPOSAL of their
Superproportionate STOCK.

THE SALE will be CONTINUED till further
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SOME GOODS are SOLD at merely
NOMINAL PRICES.

ALL the FRENCH MODEL COSTUMES,
Mantles, and incidental Millinery of the richest ca-
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COSTUMES.—There is no reduction in the advertised
SILK COSTUMES at 5½ guineas (material for Bodice unmade,
included), nor in PEKIN STRIPE SILK COSTUMES at
5½ guineas (material for bodice, unmade, included), and
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BLACK and WHITE SURAHs, at 2s. 9d.
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Among other Bargains,
BOCCLE NUN'S CLOTH, 42 in. wide, 2s. 6d. per yard.
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THIS SALE in no way interferes with
the current and high-class business of the Establish-
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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.—J. ALLISON
and CO. beg to announce that their ANNUAL SUMMER
SALE is NOW PROCEEDING, and will be continued until the
end of the present month. SILKS, DRESS MATERIALS,
COSTUMES, MANTLES, and all FANCY GOODS at greatly
reduced prices. An inspection is respectfully solicited.
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PURE
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COCOA.
"It is especially adapted to those whose digestive organs are
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PURE ITALIAN WINES.—Really
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MILLIONS
are earning next to nothing owing to financial depression,
whereas in the Capital of the American North-West,
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money is earning not less than 7 per cent. Buyers of Real
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Speculators have made during the past four years, and are
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THIS IS NO WILD-CAT
speculative craze, as in Winnipeg in 1881-82, but the results
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MARVELLOUS GROWTH of the CITY OF ST. PAUL in
past years.

The population was in
1880 42,600. 1882 55,800.
1881 47,832. 1883 73,450.
1884 92,700.
1885, BY CENSUS, 111,367.
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Is there any wonder it still grows?
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TERMINUS of all RAILROADS of the NORTH-WEST.
GREAT BUSINESS MART WEST OF CHICAGO.
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Season 1886. Representations by the Comédie troupe
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First class, situated in the fashionable quarter. Beautiful
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Established for English visitors. Most agreeable séjour.
Pension from 5s.; arrangements for families. Gardens, terraces,
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Magnificent bathing sands, unrivalled in Europe. Pro-
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Comfortable hotels, at moderate prices. Distance from Dover,
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CHAUMONT, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.
Hotel and Pension, Chaumont. Splendid panorama of
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Thirteen hours from Paris.—OTHMAR KOPSCHITZ, Proprietor.

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Service. Open all the year; near St. Moritz. Diligence from
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ENGADINE.—Kurhaus, Tarasp-Spa, 4000 ft.
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Alkaline Springs, surpassing Carlsbad, Kissingen, Marien-
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ENGELBERG.—Hôtel and Pension Titlis.
Altitude, 3000 ft. First-class Kurhaus. Five hours
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English comforts. CATTANI, Proprietor.

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GENEVA.—Hôtel Métropole. First-class;
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room; no extra charges for service or lights. Great attention
to English comforts. Mrs. GRUELING, wife of Proprietor, is
English.

GRINDELWALD, Switzerland.—The
Hôtel de l'ours. The Bear Hotel is in the best position,
facing the glaciers. Guides in attendance. Comforts of a
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Nearest the Jungfrau. A majestic hotel, standing in the
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LAVEY-LES-BAINS, near St. Maurice.
Valais. Hot Thermal Waters, 115 deg. Hydropathic
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Moderate prices. Resident, Doctor Suclard. Address Mr.
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Terminus of St. Gothard Railway and Lake Steamers.
Grand Hôtel Locarno. Magnificent hotel; 200 rooms. In-
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LOÈCHE-LES-BAINS, Valais, Switzerland.
Hôtel des Alpes. First-class; 100 rooms. Hot and cold
water cure; celebrated for scrofula, gout, rheumatism, chronic
bronchitis, diseases of stomach and skin. Particulars of
Mr. BRUNSER, Proprietor.

LUCERNE.—Steam-boat travelling on this
Classical Lake is one of the principal pleasures of
Tourists. The Saloon boats make eighteen knots, and have
comfortable saloons. Restaurant. Table-d'hôte. Tickets
equally available by rail.

LUCERNE.—Hôtels Schweizerhof and
Lucernerhof.—An extra floor, and two new lifts added
to the Schwez. The electric light is supplied in the two
rooms; no charge for lighting or service.
HAUSER FRERES, Proprietors.

MÜRREN, Switzerland.—Grand Hôtel des
Alpes. Altitude, 1620 yards, one of the most beautiful
spots in Switzerland. This Hotel is just rebuilt in stone,
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light in every room. Residence of English Chaplain. Lawn
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NEUCHÂTEL, Switzerland.—Grand
Hôtel Belle Vue. First-class. Beautiful position,
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Express train from Paris. Comfort and good cuisine.
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RIGI-KALTBAD, near Lucerne.
The sole Rigi establishment, sheltered from the north
winds. Railway station to the Rigi Vitznau, the most interest-
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SEELISBERG, Kurort, Sonnenberg.—Hôtel
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other baths. Inhalation massage. View of Flüelien,
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SWITZERLAND.—Grand Hôtel Macolin,
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in stone. Granite stairs. Summer séjour. Milk cure. Mineral
waters, baths, douches; immense pine forests. Telegraph
Prospectus of A. WÄRLEY, Proprietor.

SWITZERLAND.—The Vitznau Rigi
Railway, the shortest, cheapest, and most frequented way
to the celebrated Rigi Kulm, is via Lucerne and Vitznau, with
Junction at Kaltbad for the Rigi-Schneidegg.

MAPLE and CO.,
TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON.
UPHOLSTERERS by Appointment to
HER MAJESTY.

MAPLE and CO.'S FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT, the largest in the World. Acres of
Show-Rooms for the display of first-class Furniture, ready for
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Having large space, all goods are packed on the premises by
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Fabrics. The artistic effect which some of these goods—even at
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CO. have established a house in Paris, whereby they can call the
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their customers' selection.

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exportation to any part of the globe packed carefully on the
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in
the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex,
by INGRAM BROTHERS, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY,
JULY 24, 1886.



DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.

The promised fight with Aaron Fletcher came off in my presence, and that of Bess. . . . They fought in the gardens behind the Stowage.

"THE WORLD WENT VERY WELL THEN." By WALTER BESANT.

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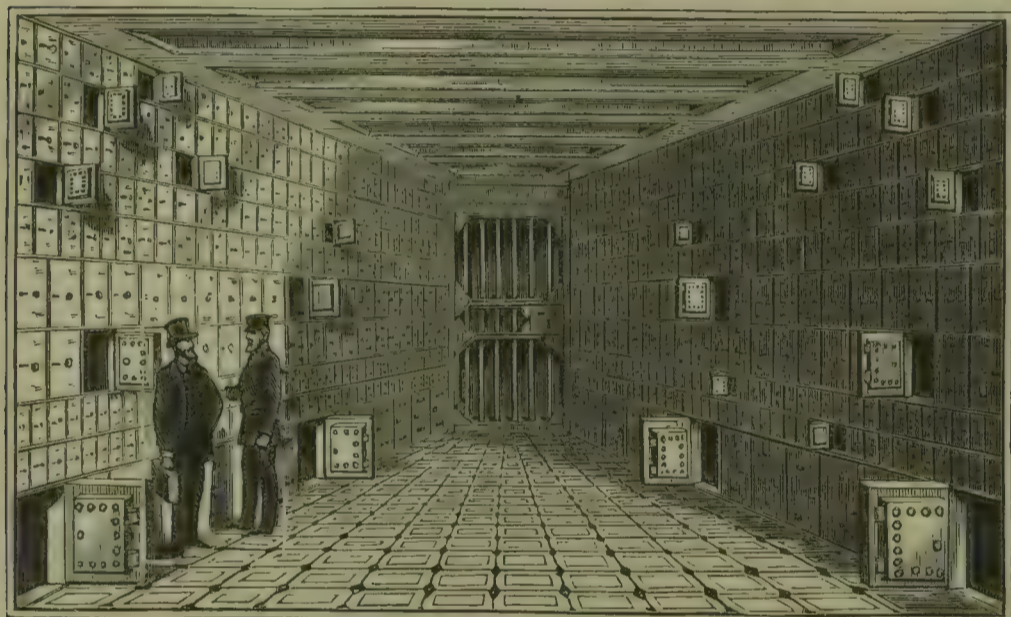
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and are entirely isolated, having patrols or corridors around, over, and under them; so that by day and by night the Watchmen on duty march around, over, and under them, making it utterly impossible for anyone to approach them unobserved.

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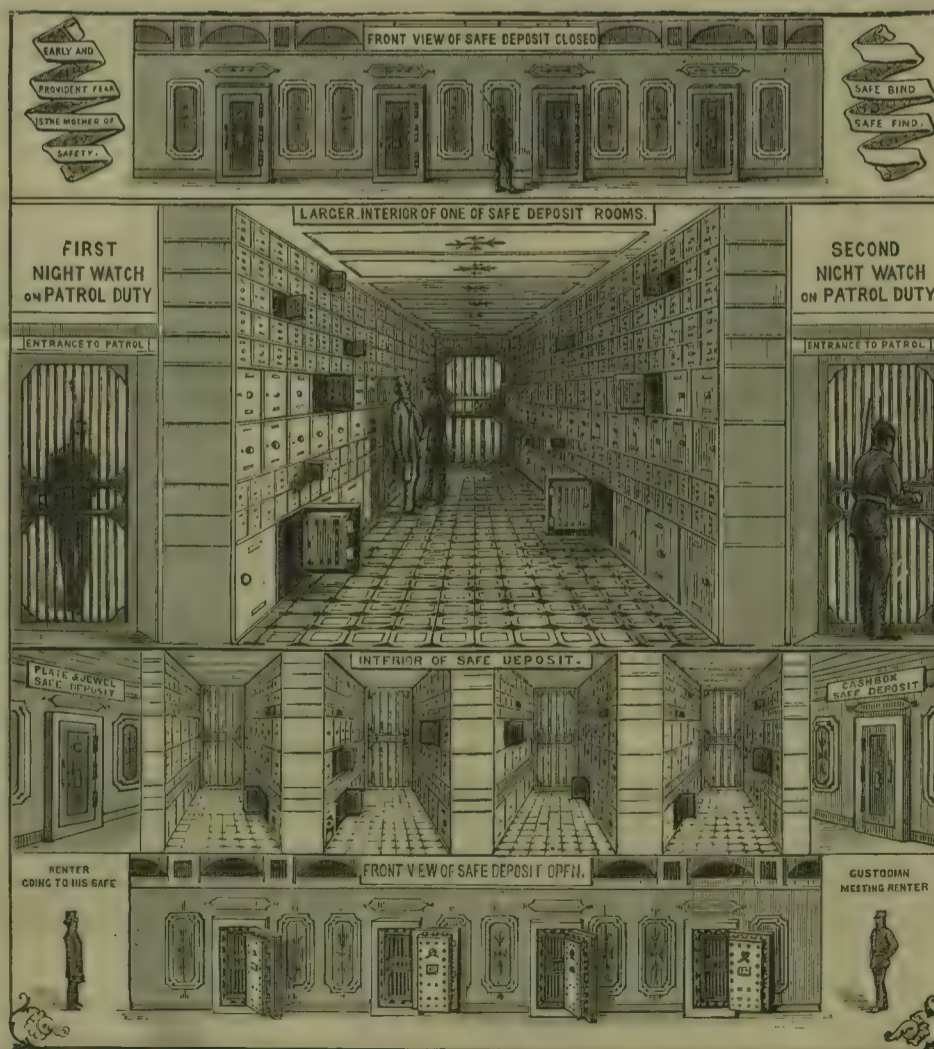
From ONE to FIVE Guineas.

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THE WORLD WENT VERY WELL THEN.

By WALTER BESANT,

AUTHOR OF "ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN," "DOROTHY FORSTER,"
"THE REVOLT OF MAX," "CHILDREN OF GIBROR," ETC.

CHAPTER V.

MIDSHIPMAN JACK.

Thus was Jack fairly launched and started upon his profession. As regards a boy's first days at sea, they are reported by all to be the most miserable in his whole life. For the Quarters of the youngsters, volunteers and midshipmen, on a ship of the line, are beneath the lower gun-deck on what they call the cockpit or the orlop. This is a dark and gloomy place, below the level of the water; no daylight can ever come to it, and there can be little access of pure air. Here the purser has his stores, the surgeon keeps his drugs, the bo's'n and carpenter their ropes and spare gear, so that the place smells continually of tallow, beef, pork, tar, and bilge-water. It swarms with rats and cockroaches; in time of battle the wounded are brought here, near the after hatchway, as to the safest part of the vessel. Here the youngsters hang their hammocks and stow their chests. As for their mess, it is with the surgeon's mate, the master's mate, the purser's mate, and the captain's clerk. To boys brought up delicately, the food is coarse; new-comers have to run the gauntlet of rough jokes, and the horse-play which among these lads passes for wit: it is that kind of wit to which the only answer is by force of fist. The young sea-lion's play is always like a fight, and generally ends in one. Therefore, if a boy on board a ship love not fighting, he had better tie a ledge-anchor round his neck and drop overboard. But if, like Jack, he loves and is always ready for a fight, and will engage with the first who offers, however big and strong he may be, then the society of the midshipmen's mess may become delightful to that boy; for the wish of his heart will be gratified. I believe this was Jack's case; he hath told me how for a week or two he fought every day, and how, at the termination of each encounter, he found reason to thank Aaron Fletcher for his toughness and obstinacy, which had taught him useful lessons. Further, there are tricks to be endured, such as the stealing of a boy's breeches when he is dressing, so that he is late on deck, and is consequently masted: or the greasing of his head with tallow while he is asleep; with many other nauseous jokes, all of which have to be borne with good humour until an opportunity occurs of revenge: or the little tyranny of one who, because he is a head taller, thinks he can do as he pleases; one such did Jack fight every day—getting, to be sure, the worst of it—until the big fellow had no more stomach for the fight, and left his adversary in peace. As for the gloom of his quarters, and their narrowness and discomfort—why, Jack had seen them often enough, and knew what to expect, and cared not two pins for them. As for sea-sickness, Jack never felt it. The rough sea fare he liked; and as for the daily duty and the sharp discipline, these were part of the profession, and designed for the safety and government of some hundred lives and the accomplishment of the ship's purpose. If a sailor would be happy, he must, I take it, acquire, as soon as possible, the feeling of association. Everything has to be shared; if he take on board with him and nourish the desire, common to all land-men, of getting as much comfort for himself as he can seize, he will never be easy. Comfort, I suppose, and ease of body, are served out, on board a man-o'-war, in rations and pannikins—like the rum.

Jack's good luck began, as I have mentioned, with his first voyage—that is to say, whatever good fortune can come to one so young fell to him, as you shall see.

The *Lenox* sailed on Dec. 5, 1747, and, meeting with none of the enemy on her voyage, joined Admiral Knowles at Port Royal, in Jamaica, on Feb. 8—a short passage—the ship being a fast sailer, and ably handled.

As this war took place when I was a child, coming happily to an end when I was but twelve years of age, I know little about it, save that my early recollections are all of activity in the Yard, the going and coming of ships, the building and launching of ships, the hurry and the business of war. There were some very fine engagements at sea, I believe, of which I know only one or two—those, namely, in which Jack was engaged; and there were some memorable actions fought on land, of which that of Dettingen was one. There are in every century so many wars; there are in every war so many actions, every one of which, in the eyes of those who have fought on the victorious side, and especially in the eyes of the Admiral or General, is so memorable that it will remain for ever in the history of the world as a feat of arms never to be forgotten. This vanity is like that of the poet, who thinks that for an ode to "Fame," or to "Victory," published in the "European" or the "Lady's Magazine," he is covered with glory and crowned with an everlasting wreath of bays. One immortal victory is succeeded by another; one General causes his predecessor to be forgotten; one poem is followed by another; then both are suffered to repose between the leather binding of the volumes which contain them. It is only the work of the painter which lives on the walls for all men to admire in all ages to come.

I say, then, that whatever imperishable glory surrounds the names of those who conducted for the Allies this war, I know of none except that which belongs to one squadron in the last year of the war. An account of it may be read in Mr. John Hill's "History of the British Navy," itself compiled from the papers of the late Honourable Captain George Berkeley, R.N., which stops short at this chapter, the book having been published at the beginning of the next war. What I know of it is taken from the description of these affairs given me by Jack himself.

The *Lenox*, then, arrived at Port Royal on Feb. 8, 1748. The captain was heartily welcomed by Admiral Knowles, who was on the point of sailing on an expedition from which the best was hoped. By the greatest exertions, the ship was provisioned in readiness to join, and the squadron, Governor Trelawny accompanying the Admiral, left Port Royal on the 13th with design to attack Santiago, or Saint Jago, the most important town and port of Cuba, next to Havana. The squadron was strengthened by a detachment of 240 men of the Governor's regiment. The fleet was met with contrary winds, which were so long and persistent that the Admiral resolved upon changing the plan of the expedition. It was, therefore, decided to make an attack upon Port Louis, on the south side of Hispaniola. Thither, therefore, the wind being favourable, they sailed, and arrived in good order. On the 8th of March, the ships being then almost within pistol-shot of the walls, the attack was commenced; the cannonade lasted three hours, at the end of which time the enemy's guns were silenced, and the Governor proposed to capitulate. He sent an officer off with propositions, which the Admiral refused, and sent back his own, giving an hour for consideration. Before the end of that time they were accepted, and the place was taken. "I believed," said Jack, telling me of this, his first action, "that every cannon-shot that struck the ship or flew through the rigging was going to knock my head off, not thinking that, by the time I heard the noise of it, the danger was over. Yet I

was resolved to stand at my quarters, and do my duty as well as I could; but for the life of me I could not help ducking my head, till the gunner spied me and found time to fetch me a clout on the head, saying, 'You fool, that cannon-ball was half a mile beyond the ship before you ducked. Hold up your head, and remember that when it is knocked off, you will have no time to duck out of its way.' So, with that, I plucked up, and was comforted to see the men at the guns, none of them killed, and none of them ducking. So I was highly ashamed of myself till they told me afterwards that, at the first engagement, most everybody ducks. As for the Captain, he was on the quarter-deck, and scorned to show the least fear; and the men at their quarters only laughed, even when a shot struck the ship and fragments of the timbers went flying about. But it was fine to see how, one by one, we silenced the guns. Only I should like to see fighting at close quarters. This pounding with the big guns at long range is not to my taste."

There was some work for the boats as well; for the enemy set fire to one of their ships, and endeavoured to send her alongside the Admiral's ship; but boats were sent off, which towed her clear, and took possession of two more designed for the same purpose, though the enemies' mortar fired smartly on them all the time. Our loss in the whole action was only ten men killed, among whom were Captain Renton, of the *Stafford*, and Captain Cust, a volunteer, with sixty wounded. The loss of the enemy was a hundred and twenty-eight killed. The fort contained seventy-eight cannon and a vast quantity of ammunition and stores, the whole of which was taken possession of and the fort blown up.

I daresay it was a small business, but it seemed a great one to the boy, who thus took part in an action for the first time.

This affair concluded, the Admiral proceeded to put into execution his design upon St. Jago.

The attack, however, failed, because they found a chain across with two large ships and two small ones filled with combustibles and ready to be set on fire at the first attempt to break the chain. This was mortifying, and added nothing to the Admiral's reputation. But six months' later, it was Jack's good fortune to take part in a spirited action with the Spanish squadron between Havannah and Tortugas. It was in October, and I believe after the peace had been signed; but this they knew not. The Spanish fleet consisted of the same number of ships as our own, but larger, and with double the number of men. There was a court-martial afterwards, and the Admiral was reprimanded for not shifting his flag when his own ship was disabled. Therefore the action is not one of those in which the country can take the most pride. But this had nothing to do with a young midshipman, and no one ever denied that the *Lenox*, for her part, was admirably fought and handled, seeing that when the *Cornwall*, the Admiral's ship, was disabled, the *Lenox* had to sustain the fire of the whole of the squadron until the arrival of the *Canterbury* and the *Warwick*. At sundown the Spaniard began to retreat, but not before their great ship the *Conquistador* was taken. Admiral Knowles has been further reproached with not prosecuting the pursuit with greater vigour. However that may be, he fell in, two days afterwards, with the Spanish Admiral's ship, the *Africa*, and blew her up. Whatever might have been our success it cannot, therefore, be denied that we took two out of seven ships, and compelled the rest to run away. As for Jack, he had learned now to receive the enemy's broadsides without ducking; "but what amazed me most," he told us, "was that there was no shouting or crying among the men. They were all as cool as if they were firing a salute at Spithead. When a man was wounded and fell, he was carried below, so there was not much of the groaning and shrieking that landmen talk about. Why, those fellows of ours will have a leg sawn off and never groan. Whereas, if a man is killed, you can't expect him to groan afterwards. To be sure, I've never seen a fight with a boarding party. And I say, Luke, the first time you see a man killed, when he falls down in a heap on the deck, and his face turns quite white, and his arms and legs lying out anyway, as if he didn't care what was going to happen—it makes you feel sick and dizzy. But the men only laugh, because everyone takes his turn; and you can't escape the bullet that is bound to kill you. If it wasn't for knowing that, nobody would be able to feel happy, and work with a will, while the shots are flying about. Luke, there's another thing"—here his voice dropped to a whisper—"there's a thing I never knew before, nor suspected. There's cowardly captains, even in the King's Navy—captains who won't crowd on the canvas in pursuit, and drop out of action, pretending to be disabled. They never told me that—not even Mr. Brinjes told me. And half-hearted captains. Why, if all they say is true, we should have been inside St. Jago, instead of sheering off after a broadside or two. But there's more brave captains than the other sort; and so you'll see when next we have a brush."

For the *Lenox*, with Admiral Knowles's squadron, had now returned and the ship was paid off, and Jack had made his way home again, when you may be sure we killed the fatted calf and gave him welcome. He was gone, on that voyage, for the best part of two years, and was now fifteen years of age, and looked eighteen, being so big and strong. The sun and the wind had painted his cheeks a lively colour, his hands were brown, his speech was rough, and his bearing was manly. Wonderful it was to see the confidence and the manliness of one so young, to say nothing of the pride he took in the exploits of his ship. These, we presently discovered, lost nothing in the telling. He brought home a most beautiful necklace of red coral which had been found in the fort of Port Louis, belonging, no doubt, to one of the mulatto or half-caste women, who were both the slaves and the mistresses of the Spaniards in those parts. He showed it to me one day, and I expected he would give it to Castilla. Fortunately, I told her nothing about it, and presently I saw it round the neck of Bess Westmoreland. It is so common at Deptford to see girls of her class decorated with gold chains, coral necklaces, jewelled brooches, and all kinds of finery (for a few days only, because they speedily send the things to London to be sold), that no one asked who had given the child an ornament so unsuitable for her position. As for Castilla and myself, if Jack before he went away was going to be a hero, he was now actually become one: we were fully persuaded that when at Port Louis, the boats towed off the fire-ship with the musket-balls splattering in the water, it must have been Jack who sat in the stern; and when the *Conquistador* surrendered it must have been in terror at the sight of this youthful conqueror, terrible with his sword in his hand; and when the *Africa* blew up it was because the Spanish Admiral perceived that he could not hope to contend any longer with this young sea-lion; and, considering the Admiral's want of spirit, it was nothing but the presence of Jack that saved the fleet from disaster. I began to draw pictures, representing episodes in the three actions in which our hero had taken part, such as Jack repelling boarders, laying about him with such an intrepid air as commanded terror and admiration in all who beheld it. Behind him stood the British tars, ready to back him up with cutlass, pistol, and pike. Or another, in which I displayed the two ships at close quarters, with grappling-irons, and Jack leaping singly upon the enemy's deck, a pike in one hand and a cutlass

in the other; and there was Jack laying the gun that was to hit the enemy between wind and water, and so sink her: he performed the operation with thoughtful face, the captain standing by, wrapt in admiration. They were wonderful pictures. Jack laughed at them, but did not deny that, perhaps, there might be truth in the subjects. I gave them to Castilla, who put them away. She hath since assured me that she hath kept them out of regard for the hand which drew them. That is doubtless true, since she says so. But I think there must have been, at the same time, some admiration for the hero of those designs.

I do not describe the joy with which the Admiral received the boy, nor the pleasure with which he listened to his account of the actions he had witnessed. As for the manner in which Jack sought out Mr. Brinjes, everybody knows the contempt with which the combatant branch regards the civil branch, though the Surgeon's Mate, by order of the Navy Office, is considered a gentleman, and messes with the Midshipmen; so that there was condescension in a Midshipman visiting an Apothecary. Yet, as Mr. Brinjes was an old friend, Jack could not but treat him with kindness mingled with superiority. Moreover, he had by this time himself visited the places of which Mr. Brinjes loved most to speak. He had seen the negroes of Port Royal and Spanish Town, and those of Bridgetown, Barbados; and of St. Kitt's; though as yet he had never seen the Guinea Coast. One is not allowed for nearly two years without learning and hearing things. So that for every tale which Mr. Brinjes had to tell Jack had now half a dozen. And I remarked that, like the Apothecary, Jack loved to figure as the hero in his own stories. This is a temptation to which men are all liable, and especially sailors; because, I suppose, they are looked upon by the world as certain to have had adventures; and there is no man in Greenwich Hospital who has never been wrecked, or cast away, or been attacked by savages and by sharks, or had a brush with pirates.

As regards the quality of these stories and the art of making and telling them, if there is any art in so simple a thing as the telling of a sailor's yarn, it must be owned that the Apothecary showed himself the superior. For it is required of such a tale that there must be fighting in it, with much bloodshed, narrow escapes, starvation in boats, pirates, and desert islands. All of these were supplied by Mr. Brinjes, whereas poor Jack had as yet nothing but his three battles. Bess, you may be sure, came to sit with us in the room behind the shop, and to hear Jack talk. She sat in the window-seat, her hands folded in her lap, gazing at her hero all the time, and speaking not a word save when Mr. Brinjes or I ventured to interrupt the flow of Jack's manly conversation.

Two days after Jack returned, the promised fight with Aaron Fletcher came off in my presence, and that of Bess, who, I believe, was the chief instigator of the combat—having a vehement desire to see Aaron punished for certain disrespectful words spoken in Jack's absence.

He was a little older than his adversary, and now bigger of frame, and as hard as was to be expected of a young man who spent his days and nights chiefly in a fishing-smack—he called it a fishing-smack—between Ramsgate, or Leigh in Essex, and the coast of Holland or of France.

They fought in the gardens behind the Stowage. It is beneath the dignity of history to describe an encounter with fists between two boys. Sufficient it is to say that Jack took off his coat laughing, and the other scowling; that they fought for an hour, with some vicissitudes—Aaron, so to speak, carrying heavier metal, but Jack handling his guns with more dexterity; that Bess stood by, clapping her hands when Jack's fist went home, and taunting Aaron when he fell—which made both combatants the fiercer; that, finally, Aaron was disabled, and had to retire from the conflict by the dislocation of a finger, which gave Jack the victory. But both were so mauled and bruised, their faces so covered with blood and swollen, that the battle must have ended in neither being able to see.

"I'll fight you again—and again after that," said Aaron, mopping his face, with dark and savage looks.

What did they fight for? Well: one was a gentleman, and the other a mechanic; one was a midshipman in the King's service, and the other was a smuggler. Surely, these things were enough. If you want more, remember that, even at sixteen, a youngster may fall in love and be jealous. Aaron was already in love with the black eyes of Bess, who was now nearly twelve, but like a Spanish girl in this respect, that at twelve she might have passed for fifteen at least. And Bess, who would have none of him, thought of nobody but our handsome Jack.

CHAPTER VI.

THE COUNTESS OF DORSET.

With the return of the fleets, and the signing of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, came a great reduction of the Naval Estimates which, in the year 1750, provided for no more than ten thousand men, instead of fifty thousand. This step, although it returned thousands of men to the merchant service, the coast service, the colliers, the fishing trade, and the river, sent back more than were wanted, so there was great distress with men out of work all round the coast, and a large increase of smuggling. Many regiments of marines were disbanded at the same time, and so men who, having been long engaged in active service, had lost the arts of peace and forgotten their former trades, were thrown upon the country seeking employment, and, for the most part, finding none. Again, from the dockyards were dismissed an immense number of artificers, such as skilled shipwrights, carpenters, figurehead-carvers, painters, decorators, and the like, besides a host of unskilled labourers, who had been receiving good wages, and now found themselves without work and for the most part without money. Add to this that the trade of those who get their living out of the ships and the sailors, and by navy contracts, was suddenly shrunk into nothing, like a bladder which is pricked, and you will understand why, though the country breathed and the merchants of London and Bristol rejoiced, the seaports and dockyard towns groaned and lamented. As for the shipwrights, there is always employment for some in one or other of the private building-yards—such as Pett's or Taylor's, or in the repairing-docks, as the Acorn and the Lavender; but what are these even when working their utmost compared with the King's yards and their continual demand in time of war? It is true that a large number of disbanded soldiers, marines, and artificers received grants of land in Nova Scotia, and were transported thither. But there are not many in proportion to the whole number who can suddenly become farmers, and who fear not the cold of that inhospitable place. As for the unfortunate sailors, there were, to be sure, always new hands wanted for the merchant-ships; but a man cannot look to get a berth as soon as he desires; and other work they can do none. No one ever heard of a sailor following the plough, or becoming a shoemaker, or working in a carpenter's shop. It seems as if keeping the watch, bending the sails, and working the guns, make a man unfit for other kinds of work. The disbanded soldier may turn his hand to anything, but not the sailor. So that when his pay and prize money are all spent—which never takes the honest fellow long, so ready is the assistance of his friends—he has nothing to do but to lean against the



YEOMANRY CAVALRY COMPETITION FOR THE LOYD-LINDSAY CUP AT WIMBLEDON.

posts, or to stand about the riverside, waiting for a chance. Often for a lodging he is reduced to sleeping on the bulks in the open street, and, for his food, to take whatever may be given him by the charity of his fellows. And, at last, where this fails, if he cannot ship even on a hoy or a hay-barge, what wonder if he takes to running a fishing-smack over to France for brandy? And then one hears of a desperate affray with the King's officers on the Sussex coast; and these are the times when the roads become infested with footpads—men driven desperate by poverty, who might have remained honest fellows had they been kept to their colours, or to their ships; and in the houses of Deptford, where there had been plenty, and the laughter of little children, were now crying women and hungry babes, with the dreadful temptations of poverty and hunger. I am sure there is no more terrible temptation than this; let us never cease, rich and poor together, to pray in the words commanded, "Give us this day our daily bread."

There are some who think that the custom of disbanding the troops and paying off the men is an evil one, because, they argue, first, if you would secure peace be prepared for war, as is shown in lively fashion by the fable of *Æsop*; and if you are always ready to fight, the enemy will be less ready to give provocation; and, next, a better plan, if the forces must be reduced, would be to diminish thus gradually, by suffering those to go who wished, and enlisting no more, so that speedily, and without injustice, an establishment on a peace footing could be secured. But in the Navy Office prudent counsels have never yet prevailed (I say this, not of my own wisdom, but from general consent of those who have had opportunity of studying things naval), and I suppose will not, until some great calamity befall our country, and makes us call for neither Whig nor Tory, but for those who desire the greatness and the prosperity of these islands.

Sad, indeed, was the case of the younger officers—the midshipmen, like Jack—who had little interest, and now feared that they might never become lieutenants. The more choking it was, because everybody had been looking for a long war, with plenty of prize-money and quick promotion. And now, in the estimation of many, not only was peace signed, but it was assured and would be lasting; because, these sagacious politicians of the coffee-house asked, why should France wish to make war again, having received not only so severe a lesson, but also terms of peace far more honourable than she could have expected? The events of the next few years have shown very plainly how anxious France has been to keep her word and to maintain peace. Perhaps, now that we have at last happily turned her out of Canada and the East Indies, and reduced her power in the West Indies, her turbulence may abate for a time. But one knows not; we are nearing the end of the eighteenth century, and we cannot tell what may happen before that end arrives. However, the merchant adventurer naturally desires peace, and therefore is ready to prophesy that peace will be lasting, because we are always glad to believe what we desire. I have heard that the activity of the French yards was never relaxed during these years of peace; certainly, they never commenced any war with more magnificent fleets than those which they sent to sea a few years later, in the year 1756.

As for Jack, after being ashore for two or three months, and finding no prospect of employment, he began to hang his head, and to be despondent, longing to be afloat again, and seeing no chance. In truth, there was little in a landsman's life that he cared for, being, at this period, not much better

than a sea cub, a species of animal little loved by any except those who know that he will grow into a lion. That is to say, he took no joy in reading, unless it was the description of a sea action—always, to my thinking, tedious to read. Jack, who did not think so, used to illustrate the history with the aid of walnuts placed in position, and showing, to his imagination, better than any drawing, how the fight was conducted. The gentle arts of poetry, music, painting, and dancing had no charms for him. He liked not the society of ladies, old or young, nor the polite conversation which pleases them; and as yet he had not felt the passion of love. I believe he was set against the sex by Mr. Brinjes, who loved no woman except such as had a black and shining skin, and lived somewhere about Old Calabar. As for Bess, she was the most congenial companion to him at this time, because she never tired of listening to his talk about the sea, and what he was going to do. But as for love, he had none for her at this time. Of this I am assured.

Everybody has heard of the Countess of Dorset; how she set sail in order to navigate the great Pacific Ocean and never returned, and how for many years nothing was known of her fate any more than is known of the fate of Sir Cloudesley Shovel. It is matter for regret that the single officer who was saved out of that wreck and survived the incredible sufferings which followed should not have been able to narrate in lively and moving fashion the particulars of this grievous disaster. Surely, a history as instructive as that of Commodore Anson might be made of this voyage. But now, I suppose, it will never be written.

Soon after the peace, the Countess of Dorset, which was lying up in ordinary, was fitted out in Deptford Yard. She carried an armament of forty-four guns, and was a frigate well reported as a sailor and for behaving well in heavy weather; ships being, as is well known, capricious in this respect; so that you may construct two vessels of exactly the same measurements, on the same lines, and yet, while one is easily handled and is obedient to her helm, the other shall be lubberly and difficult to steer; and one shall sail fast and the other slow: so that when any vessel is launched, it is impossible to tell beforehand what she will be like, and one cannot judge by the behaviour of a sister-ship. As for her destination, it was as yet unknown; but some thought she was to form part of the Jamaica fleet.

One afternoon, however, the Admiral called Jack, and held a serious conversation with him.

"Thou art now, my lad," he said, "truly becalmed, and in the doldrums; or, worse still, in a leeward tide, and drifting on the rocks. In a word, if a berth be not found before long, thou mayst give up all further hopes of the King's Navy. I am sorry for thee, lad. There is John Company, to be sure—they have a hundred vessels, they say—but their commanders are fond of their ease; and, besides, without interest in the India House, how can one hope for promotion? It would grieve me to see thee mate of a merchantman. Yet, what help?"

"I can ship as an able seaman, Sir, as soon as I am old enough."

"Ay, ay! But we must hope for something better. Listen, my boy. I have this morning conversed with the Commissioner of the Yard, Captain Petherick, who has imparted to me a secret. The Countess of Dorset is bound for a cruise in the Southern Seas. I have therefore sent an application in thy name to the Navy Office. Because, Jack, though it is not the

service I could have wished for thee, yet, seeing that there is little chance of anything better, we must e'en make the best of it, and if we get thee billeted on her as midshipman we shall be fortunate. The voyage will be long and tedious. There will be no fighting, unless—which I doubt—the captain judges it well to seek out and capture the Manila galleon. They say there are islands out there filled with black pirates and cannibals; but I never heard of any honour to be obtained in fighting these poor devils. When you have gotten across the Pacific Ocean, there may be engagements with Chinese and Malay fellows. They have stink-pots and poisoned arrows. You will have to fight them at close quarters with pike and cutlass and boiling pitch, as well as with guns. But where is the glory of such an action compared with an engagement, yardarm to yardarm, with a Frenchman or a Spaniard of equal weight?"

"I should like to go, Sir," said Jack, his eyes kindling. "The Lord knows," continued the Admiral, "when you would come back again! And meantime, while you and your company were cruising in unknown waters, another war might break out, and you would lose your chance, which, indeed, would be the Devil."

"But if no war break out, then my chance may be lost the other way."

"It would so, Jack. Perhaps we might get thee a berth—but of Midshipmen there are plenty, and of ships in commission there are few. Yet the Commissioner tells me they have secret intelligence that the French are busy in Toulon and Rochelle. What doth this mean if peace is to continue? And complaints have been received from New England of infractions by the French. Is this a sign of peace? However, we know not. The King grows old; the young Prince is reported to be of a pacific disposition—but talking is vain."

Briefly, the Admiral's application proved successful. Jack was appointed to the Countess of Dorset.

When Mr. Brinjes heard of this appointment and the sailing orders of the ship, he showed a strange emotion.

"What?" he asked. "Thou, too, art going to the South Seas, Jack? Why, it may be that the ship—but I know not—'tis unlikely, or—which I doubt, Thou art young yet, Jack; but if I tell thee my secret, though without imparting, yet, the latitude and longitude, while in those seas, thinking of what I shall tell thee, and mindful of the future, thou mayest take observations, and when the ship comes home we will talk further of the matter. For look ye, my boy, I am sure that I shall not die before I have seen again that place—but wait until I have told thee. What? You think I am but a poor apothecary, admitted to sit among gentlemen because I can cure their gout for them, and feared by the common sort because I can bring rheumatism upon them? You shall see. You think I have nothing but the few guineas in my till. Why, then, listen, and keep the secret for me; though if all the world knew, no one would be one whit the for'arder. Yet keep the secret; and now, boy, reach me down the chart."

(To be continued.)

Mr. Frederick Stallard, of the Chancery Bar, has been elected a Bench of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, in succession to the late Lord Farnborough.

The Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, Treasurer of Cape Colony, has arrived in London to take over the duties of Executive Commissioner for the Cape of Good Hope at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

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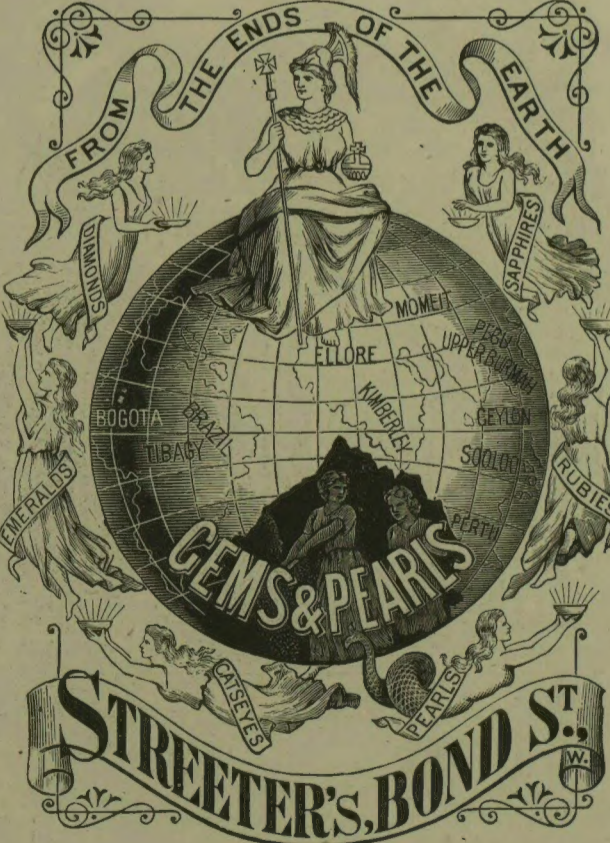
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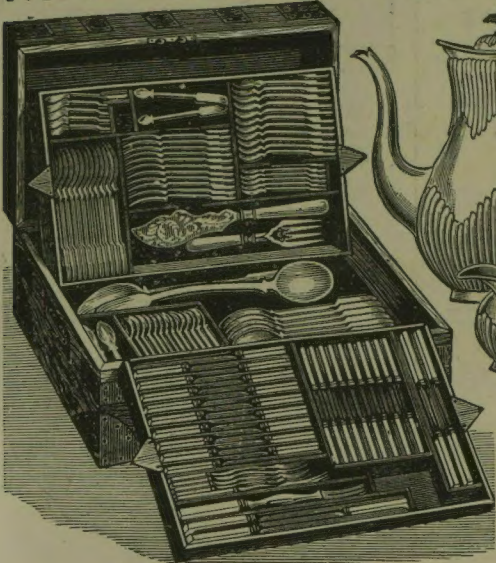
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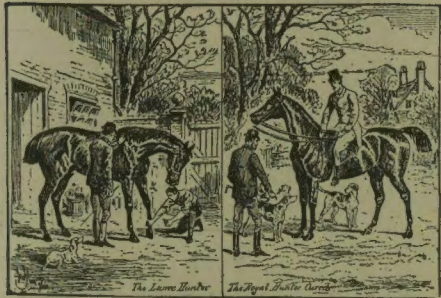
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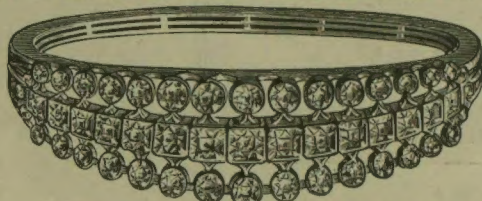
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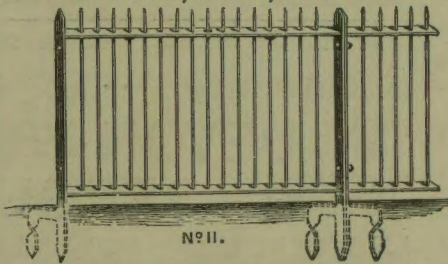


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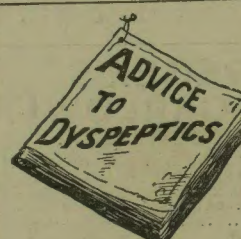
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